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# QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

## Quadrennial reports, 1986-1989

Report submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

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* E/C.2/1991/1.

## Note

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, organizations in consultative status in categories I and II shall submit to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, through the Secretary-General, every fourth year a brief report of their activities, specifically as regards the support they have given to the work of the United Nations. Based on findings of the Committee's examination of the report and other relevant information, the Committee may recommend to the Council any reclassification in status of the organization concerned as it deems appropriate.

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, at its session in 1981, decided that "quadrennial reports to be submitted by non-governmental organizations for its session should be limited to no more than two pages single-spaced". Furthermore, the Committee, at its session in 1989, stressed the need for non-governmental organizations required to submit quadrennial reports to provide the Secretariat with clear and timely information, including, inter alia, a brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization.

Pursuant to the above decisions, the Secretariat, in January 1990, communicated to all relevant organizations guidelines for the completion of the quadrennial report.

The material issued in this series of documents is reproduced, as submitted, by the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II, and therefore reflects their policies and terminology and not necessarily those of the United Nations.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Supplementary material, such as annual reports and samples of publications, is available in the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

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## 1. AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION

(Category II)

The Agudas Israel World Organization, founded in 1912, represents Orthodox Jewry all over the world. It has branches in 23 countries, and aims at preserving the consciousness of the Jewish community against all movements alien to the essence of Judaeism. In international bodies, it defends against attacks upon human rights of peoples.

The representative of the organization at United Nations Headquarters is Rabbi Dr. Isaac Lewin of New York. The representative to the Geneva Office of the United Nations is Dr. Moses Aschkenazy of Zurich.

The organization's Geneva representative attended, in 1987-1989, all sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The representative at United Nations Headquarters attended the meetings of the Economic and Social Council in New York.

The organization's initiative brought about, at a meeting of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the "study of discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/SR.106). It devoted its efforts during the years 1987-1989 to the preparation of a draft convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. A committee of experts worked on the preparation of this document, and a draft will be submitted to the Commission on Human Rights.

The organization promoted United Nations achievements in protecting human rights at the meetings of its central bodies which were held in Jerusalem in 1986 and 1987 and in Lugano (Switzerland) in 1988. These achievements were publicized in the organization's weekly organ, The Jewish Tribune of London and its daily organ Hamodia of Jerusalem.

The organization's efforts were also directed towards the defence of the rights of refugees. When the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on Statelessness and Related Problems discussed the draft convention relating to the status of refugees, the organization's proposal, and its formulation of article 24 on the expulsion and non-admittance of refugees, was accepted by the Ad Hoc Committee as the working paper. The motion to this effect was made by the United Kingdom delegate (E/AC.32/SR.20). The organization has consistently laboured in this important area of human rights.

In past years, the organization published five books containing statements by its representatives before various United Nations bodies. The titles of the books are:

Religious Jewry and the United Nations

In the Struggle against Discrimination

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Ten Years of Hope

Shall the Sword Devour Forever?

Towards International Guarantees for Religious Liberty

A new volume titled In Defense of Human Rights is now in print and will be delivered to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its 1991 session.

The organization's efforts for the protection of human rights, and particularly "for being highly instrumental in promoting adoption of the United Nations Declaration on Religious Freedom by the General Assembly", were recognized by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in awarding the United Nations Medal of Peace to the organization's representative at United Nations Headquarters (United Nations photo 148 395 of the Secretary-General delivering the medal to the Agudas Israel World Organization's representative).

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## 2. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

Amnesty International was founded in 1961. It plays a specific role in the international protection of human rights and works independently of any government, political grouping, ideology, economic interest or religious creed. Based on the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Amnesty International's object, as defined by its Statute* is to seek the release of prisoners of conscience - men, women and children detained anywhere for their beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin, language or religion, provided they have not used or advocated violence. It also advocates fair and prompt trials for political prisoners and opposes torture and the death penalty in all cases without reservation. Amnesty International currently has more than 700,000 members, subscribers and supporters in about 150 countries or territories, with over 4,000 groups in more than 60 countries worldwide. Amnesty International is financed by subscriptions and donations from its world-wide membership.

During the past four years Amnesty International continued to seek to make an effective and responsible contribution to the work of the United Nations through the opportunities provided by consultative status. To this end, it maintained its office at the United Nations office in New York and established in 1988 a permanent office at the United Nations in Geneva. It has been represented regularly at meetings of United Nations bodies in Geneva, New York and elsewhere, including meetings of the General Assembly and its various Committees, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

The human rights embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on human rights and other international human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations are central to the work of Amnesty International, which has continually encouraged States to ratify or accede to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Amnesty International continued to seek the incorporation of international human rights standards into national legislation and practice. The organization also endeavoured to promote wider knowledge and understanding of these norms and standards, as well as of the United Nations bodies responsible for overseeing their implementation. Recent activities in this respect have included: in co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, the holding of a public meeting at United Nations Headquarters in October 1988, addressed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and other eminent speakers from different regions, to promote universal ratification of the international human rights treaties inspired by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (for a collection of the statements made on this occasion, see Amnesty International publication Equal and Inalienable Rights,* also during the fortieth anniversary year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, circulating an appeal to all governments for greater respect for human rights, together with the text of the Declaration in over 50 languages, the appeal being presented to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in December 1988; publication of a series of papers entitled Protecting Human Rights: International Procedures and How to Use Them, which includes a description of the work of the Human Rights Committee and a summary of procedures and bodies dealing with human rights;* and regular activities undertaken at a national level to promote human rights education and awareness.

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* Available with the Secretariat.

Amnesty International believes that close scrutiny by the international community is necessary to prevent the occurrence of human rights violations. Accordingly, a main working method of the organization is the verification and analysis of information obtained from all regions of the world on violations of the human rights within its mandate and the subsequent reporting of these violations. In this connection, Amnesty International submitted reports or made oral statements before those United Nations bodies responsible for monitoring and enforcing adherence to the human rights standards the United Nations has proclaimed. It regularly communicated, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII), reports of violations of human rights for consideration by the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII). It regularly submitted information to the Commission on Human Rights' Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, the Special Rapporteurs on summary or arbitrary executions and on torture, the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, and the special rapporteurs, representatives and experts considering the situation of human rights in specific countries, and the Special Rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission studying issues such as administrative detention and states of emergency. Amnesty International also made regular oral and written statements on these issues to the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission. Under the provisions of Article 20 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Amnesty International submitted information to the treaty's monitoring body. It continued to bring its concerns to the attention of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Special Committee on Decolonization.

Among the other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies with which Amnesty International worked are UNESCO, in particular with its Committee on Conventions and Recommendations, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in connection with Amnesty International's work, particularly by its national sections, for the protection of refugees and asylum seekers. Amnesty International also attended regularly the International Labour Conference.

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* Available with the Secretariat.

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## 3. ASSEMBLEE INTERNATIONALE DES PARLEMENTAIRES DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE

(Category I)

The Assemblée internationale des parlementaires de langue française (AIPLF), an interparliamentary organization of the French-speaking countries whose membership comprises representatives of more than 40 parliaments has, as its main objectives, the promotion of co-operation in the cultural and economic, as well as parliamentarian, fields. It seeks to reflect and bear witness to the cultural pluralism of the peoples using the French language. It also participates in any activity aimed at ensuring respect for the rights of the individual. Essentially, it sees its role as one of mobilizing and creating awareness among executives and opinion both within the French-speaking world and at the international level through resolutions, studies and various documents.

### Participation in the activities of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

From 1986 to 1989 AIPLF followed the work of a number of conferences and meetings organized within the framework of the United Nations, and especially of the Economic and Social Council. This was made possible by the appointment of a representative to the Council and the United Nations. By way of example, mention may be made of:

(a) The thirteenth special session of the General Assembly (New York, June 1986);

(b) The one hundred and twenty-fifth session of the UNESCO Executive Board (Paris, September-October 1986);

(c) The third Collective Consultation between NGOs and UNESCO (Paris, October 1986-November 1987);

(d) The twenty-fourth session of the UNESCO General Conference (Paris, October-November 1987);

(e) The UNESCO seminar on human rights (Paris, December 1988).

### Co-operation with United Nations organs, bodies and specialized agencies

AIPLF follows the work of a number of organs (the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, UNDP etc.). AIPLF maintains very close information, consultation and co-operative relations with GATT, FAO, WHO, the International Labour Office, and the International Bureau of Education (IBE) of UNESCO. In collaboration with European or French-speaking agencies, it has

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participated in a number of meetings and programmes organized by these bodies, including:

The fortieth session of the International Conference on Education organized by UNESCO and IBE (Geneva, December 1986);

The International Conference on Trees and Forests (SILVA) (Paris, February 1986);

The twentieth biennial NGO Conference on the role of international co-operation in the development of knowledge and cultures as well as on the medium-term water project (1985-1990) (Paris, June 1986);

Symposium on NGOs: Parliament: Alliance or Rivalry (Paris, November 1987).

AIPLF meetings have been attended by a number of representatives of these bodies. The July 1989 General Assembly in Paris was attended by the Director of the International Labour Office in France and the Chief of the Interpretation Service, Department of Conference Services of the United Nations, as well as by an FAO consultant.

## Other activities

Visit by the President of AIPLF to United Nations Headquarters from 12 to 13 June 1988.

Talks with: The Secretary-General of the United Nations

The Under-Secretary-General for Information

The President of the Economic and Social Council

The group of French-speaking permanent representatives to the United Nations.

Appointment of an AIPLF representative to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and the Economic and Social Council.

Information on United Nations activities, implementation of United Nations resolutions and support for plans of action.

AIPLF draws up its programme of action in the light of United Nations activity, on which it keeps opinion informed through its magazine entitled Parlements et francophonie, which is widely distributed in international circles.

A number of events, meetings and missions have been organized by AIPLF on the basis of topics under discussion in the United Nations. By way of example, mention may be made of:

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March 1986: second international AIPLF mission to the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel;

April 1986: international symposium at Brasilia on the topic "Women in parliamentary life".

AIPLF regularly addresses documents, reports and resolutions drawn up at its general meetings to Governments and international bodies. These have included the resolutions adopted at the XVI and XVII general assemblies, held respectively at Yaoundé in January 1988 and at Paris in July 1989, as follows:

(a) In the cultural sphere, resolutions on:

The Literacy Decade (1990-2000)

The French-speaking community and the effort to eradicate illiteracy

The concern for quality in radio and television

The development of creativity in the field of the cinema, video, radio and television

The Agence internationale francophone des images télévisées

The place of French in international organizations

The use of French in the Olympic Games

French, a language of technology and telecommunications

(b) In the field of promotion of parliamentary democracy, resolutions on:

Technological developments with respect to information within parliamentary democracy

Parliamentary documentation

Interparliamentary co-operation

(c) In the field of co-operation and development, resolutions on:

Assistance to Lebanon

North-South co-operation

The development of decentralized co-operation.

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## 4. CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE, INC.

(Category II)

Catholic Relief Services - Catholic Conference, Inc. (CRS) is the official relief and development agency of the American Catholic community, operating in 65 countries of Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean. These programmes parallel the aims and concerns of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. In its operations CRS has an ongoing co-operative relationship with several United Nations programmes and agencies: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO).

### Participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations meetings

CRS has been regularly represented at sessions of the Economic and Social Council, both at headquarters and Geneva, the Executive Committee of UNHCR at the UNICEF Executive Board and at regular meetings of UNDRO.

In March 1989 CRS made a statement to the UNDRO Working Group on Humanitarian Assistance on behalf of six member agencies of ICVA who are also members of the Licross Volags Steering Committee for Disasters.

In 1987 CRS participated in a WHO meeting on Nutrition in Disaster Response and, in 1989, a meeting on AIDS management.

A CRS representative presented a paper at the UNDP Seminar on Water and Sanitation for Low-Income Groups (Recife, Brazil, September 1988) and participated in the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (September 1988).

CRS was represented at the ESCAP/NGO Regional Symposium on Co-operation in Asia (Bangkok, June 1988).

CRS participated in a meeting of the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) on the subject of NGO collaboration with the United Nations system (January 1988).

CRS participated in a UNHCR/NGO Consultation on Legal Protection (August 1988).

CRS participated in a number of meetings in Geneva called by UNDRO on specific emergency situations such as those occurring in Mozambique, Angola and the Armenian region of the USSR.

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## Field level co-operation

Catholic Relief Services programmes averaging $350 million annually during the reporting period include:

Development. Programmes aimed at achieving sustainable development include increasing the ability of the poorest to produce food, gain access to pure drinking water, learn basic skills enabling them to become self-supporting. In many of the countries where CRS is working there is a fruitful, co-operative relationship with field staff of United Nations agencies, e.g. UNDP, UNICEF and FAO.

Emergency and disaster relief. Through its office in Geneva CRS is in close contact with UNDRO. In the reporting period CRS has provided assistance to the victims of flooding in Bangladesh and the Sudan, hurricanes in the Caribbean, Central America and Mexico, typhoons in the Philippines.

Aid to the victims of famine and civil strife was provided in Ethiopia, the Sudan, Mozambique and Angola where a CRS office was opened in 1989. In Ethiopia CRS worked with the United Nations Emergency Office.

Services to refugees. In the reporting period CRS has responded to refugees in various parts of the world, e.g. in Pakistan where UNHCR support is received for an Income Generation Project for Afghan women refugees. In Honduras, under a contract with UNHCR CRS provided services to Salvadoran refugees through training and the production of basic goods in refugee camps. UNBRO has provided support for CRS activities with the Khmers in Greenhill, Site B, on the Thai border.

Dissemination of information. CRS country programme offices are provided with relevant United Nations materials. These are also used by local counterpart agencies.

Development education materials prepared by the CRS Global Education Office are disseminated through elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, parishes and local groups throughout the United States.

## 5. CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

The Christian Democratic International (CDI) is a world organization of Christian democratic political parties and movements. It performs a co-ordinating function with the aim of strengthening its members' activities so as to disseminate and achieve the ideals of peace, social justice, freedom, democracy and respect for human rights, within the various member countries and at the international level. From that standpoint, CDI agrees fully with the aims of the United Nations and has participated steadily, as a non-governmental organization, in the debates and consultations of the various bodies and organizations of the United Nations system.

### Members and activities of CDI

Christian Democratic International currently has 56 member parties belonging to 55 countries scattered over every continent. Three parties have observer status. It is financed by the regular and extraordinary contributions of its members.

During the period with which we are concerned, CDI has held two World Congresses: one at Lisbon (4-6 June 1986), the other in Guatemala City (18-20 September 1989). In addition, there have been six meetings of the Political Bureau in the following places and on the following dates: Manila (14 December 1986), Brussels (26-27 June 1987), Santiago (26-27 November 1987), Rome (28-30 June 1988), Panama (30-31 January 1989), Brussels (6-7 April 1989).

Each of these meetings has brought together dozens (in the case of meetings of the Political Bureau) or hundreds (in the case of the World Congresses) of political leaders from all over the world, including heads of Government. The presence of political figures in areas and countries that particularly need support in order to achieve and consolidate peace, democracy and development has been timely and effective in bringing about the desired changes. With these activities, CDI contributes steadily to the promotion of the objectives of the United Nations and promotes international co-operation.

### The Christian Democratic International and human rights

In the specific area of human rights, CDI has established a Commission on Human Rights which has held a number of international meetings. It gave particular importance to the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, issuing a statement (Rome, 10 December 1988) urging the other political internationals to work together in this area.

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## Activities in relation to the United Nations

(a) Meeting with the Secretary-General. The President of CDI met with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in New York on 7 February 1986.

(b) General Assembly. CDI has participated in four sessions of the General Assembly in New York during the period covered by the present report (1986-1989).

(c) Commission on Human Rights. CDI has submitted written communications at the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights at Geneva covering, *inter alia*, the following topics: situation in Chile (E/CN.4/1986/NGO/8); violation of fundamental rights in any part of the world, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories (E/CN.4/1986/NGO/6, 7 and 50; E/CN.4/1988/NGO/13); measures for the implementation of United Nations resolutions on *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination (E/CN.4/1986/NGO/5); measures to be taken against all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist (E/CN.4/1986/NGO/4); effective enjoyment in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/CN.4/1988/NGO/15); human rights and scientific and technological developments (E/CN.4/1988/NGO/14).

In addition to the above topics, during the same sessions of the Commission on Human Rights CDI also submitted oral statements on the following agenda items: question of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment; enforced or involuntary disappearances; implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief; torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

In these written communications and in the oral statements CDI dealt with the situation of human rights, *inter alia*, in the following countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Islamic Republic of Iran, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, South Africa, Turkey and the USSR.

It laid particular emphasis on the following:

(i) The need to establish a United Nations high commissioner for human rights;

(ii) The urgent need to resolve the external debt problem and to reactivate the North-South dialogue so as to translate into reality the right of all countries to full development;

(iii) Protection of ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities;

(iv) Promotion of the rights of the child, which Declaration we supported save for the provision setting 15 years of age as the minimum age for engaging in military activities; CDI considers that 15 is too young and that the provision is therefore detrimental to the rights of minors;

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(v) Universal respect for the right to life and to personal integrity;

(vi) Promotion of peace through dialogue and negotiation.

(d) Other organizations of the United Nations. The CDI has a permanent representative at UNESCO, in Paris.

A CDI delegate participated in the annual ILO Conference at Geneva in June 1988; a CDI delegate also participated in the ILO Conference in June 1989.

CDI has sent communications to the Centre for Human Rights concerning specific cases of political repression in the Republic of Panama.

## "PARIS 89"

The International Union of Young Christian Democrats (IUYCD), a member of CDI, played a leading role in the "PARIS 89" celebration which marked the two hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. This event was an outstanding example of international co-operation between young political internationals of various political leanings: socialist, liberal and conservative.

"PARIS 89" had the support of such eminent persons as the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of France, the President of the European Economic Community and the Presidents of the Socialist International, the Liberal International, the International Democratic Union and CDI itself.

During the week of 21 to 26 August 1989, 10,000 young people from 98 countries participated in meetings and debates which focused on human rights and democratic ideals. These ideals, which are the very same that the United Nations promotes, were the subject of a document entitled "PARIS 89 Appeal" which was signed by youth organizations from all over the world.

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## 6. CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE

(Category II)

The Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS) is an international non-governmental organization, which plays a co-ordinating role in the sphere of voluntary service.

CCIVS was created in 1948, under the aegis of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as a permanent committee to co-ordinate work-camps of the then existing voluntary service organizations, mainly in Europe and North America. CCIVS has since that time widely extended its scope and now has 112 member organizations in 50 countries, including 12 international and regional organizations with branches in over 100 countries. Today half of the membership is based in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The aims of CCIVS are:

(a) To fight against the dangers of war, social and racial discrimination, underdevelopment, illiteracy and the consequences of neo-colonialism and imperialism;

(b) To promote international understanding, friendship and solidarity, as pre-conditions to firm and lasting peace on earth;

(c) To enable social and national development and to establish a just international economic and social order.

In order to achieve these aims, CCIVS primarily makes use of the following forms of activity:

(a) Co-ordination and promotion of different regional, national and international initiatives of its members;

(b) Fund-raising and allocation of means indispensable for members' projects which have an innovative and educative value;

(c) Circulation of information about different forms of activities in the sphere of voluntary work;

(d) Organization of seminars and conferences on topics related to the aims of CCIVS;

(e) Research and analysis in the area of voluntary service;

(f) International contacts, participation in various international forums.

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The highest governing body of the CCIVS is the General Assembly, composed of full and corresponding member organizations. This is held at least once every three years, at the same time as the Conference of International Voluntary Service organizers. Recent assemblies were held in France, Ghana and Tunisia.

The last twenty-fourth General Assembly (Tunisia, December 1989) was attended by 84 people, representing 32 countries, 45 organizations, among them 13 international.

Between the General Assemblies, the Executive Committee is responsible for directing the work of CCIVS within the framework of the Constitution and the policies and resolutions of the General Assemblies.

Its composition is as follows:

Bangladesh
Belgium
Bulgaria
Cape Verde
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
France
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Hungary
India
Italy
Lesotho
Morocco
Poland
Togo
Tunisia
United States of America
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

CCIVS operates primarily through its member organizations. It is a structure composed only of organizations that are national, regional or international and based throughout the world.

## Co-operation with United Nations bodies

Most of the CCIVS member organizations organize volunteer projects for and with youth, the greater part of them organize notably international work-camps. They publicize such activities at the national level by means of posters, radio advertising, distribution of pamphlets in universities, schools, information centres, etc. They also publish a programme of their volunteer activities. Such programmes are distributed in great numbers and therefore hundreds of thousands of youth can consult them. One of the main preoccupations of the CCIVS is to make them more in correspondence with the ideals and activities of the United Nations.

In this context it has actively participated in the International Year of Shelter for Homeless, in the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, is deeply involved in the World Decade for Cultural Development, International Literacy Year and the International Decade for the Reduction of Natural Disasters.

The image of CCIVS has been extended in different divisions within UNESCO and other United Nations bodies, i.e. FAO, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNDRO, UNHCR. CCIVS made several successful attempts to ensure an increased access to programmes and funds through contributing to the accomplishments of their tasks and goals. It is progressively developing its contacts with ILO, UNHCR and UNDRO. This process has involved many CCIVS members in joint activities.

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## Activities for peace, a nuclear-free world and international co-operation

The struggle for peace and disarmament has been pursued in close interrelation with other important issues of humanity within the overall activities of CCIVS. In 1987 CCIVS has been nominated a "Peace Messenger" in recognition of its contribution to the International Year of Peace (1986).

A wide range of parallel and joint actions and projects of the voluntary services, in working for peace, disarmament and the relaxation of international tension by contributing to a setting-up of youth anti-nuclear coalition through the channels of voluntary service in accordance with the competencies and possibilities of the CCIVS member organizations, has been carried out.

The work-camps in all their forms (peace camps, anti-fascist camps, solidarity camps etc.) have become an effective form of peace education by providing broad possibilities for face-to-face contacts; they have extended their content and geographical scope and broadened the social basis of participation.

CCIVS has actively participated in international events, meetings and gatherings (such as the Geneva Informal Meeting of International Youth NGOs (GIM) CONGO, Collective Consultations, NGO Standing Committee at UNESCO etc.) and the promotion of contacts with international youth organizations and other NGOs. Currently, the President of CCIVS is the Vice-President of the Standing Committees of NGOs affiliated with UNESCO.

Special attention by CCIVS and its member organizations was attributed to the right of youth to organize themselves and to increase youth exchanges, opportunity for youth and students to travel everywhere in the world, individually or in an organized manner. This was subject to deliberations and discussions during different work-camps, and during Collective Consultations of Youth NGOs. CCIVS representatives have several times chaired these annual consultations sponsored by NGO/UNESCO.

## Activities for development, literacy and for establishing a new international economic order

CCIVS has striven to ensure better opportunities for involving its member organizations in the implementation of national development campaigns and programmes.

A lot of work with UNESCO, other international agencies and certain national ones on the exchange of information on the issue of new technology and alternative sources of energy has been done.

An active part has been taken in the process of preparations for the International Literacy Year (1990), identifying the levels of intervention of voluntary service in the field of literacy and mobilizing people in literacy and post-literacy work. Participating in the international campaigns is ITFL

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(International Task Force for Literacy), composed of 35 NGOs, with offices in Ontario, Canada). CCIVS is being elected as Rapporteur to the Collective Consultation on Literacy successively for the past four years.

CCIVS also encourages its member organizations to work towards implementing scholarship schemes for training personnel from developing countries and in particular training elementary school teachers.

## Activities for international solidarity

CCIVS and its members have been always in the center of solidarity activities of the international community and have strengthened their role in the international solidarity movement.

CCIVS has encouraged the member organizations to carry out parallel or joint actions in solidarity with national liberation movements and countries fighting for their freedom.

Better contacts and co-operation with solidarity, anti-racist, anti-*apartheid*, movements, organizations and groups on national, regional and international levels and efforts to carry out joint solidarity projects with them have been characteristic of the past period. CCIVS with member organizations have organized seminars and training courses for camp leaders from the developing countries.

## Activities for environmental protection and disasters preparedness

The process of raising the awareness of the public on ecological issues and in particular their international character was intensified through different channels of voluntary service. The efforts at the field of environmental education on a grass-root level have been made.

At the same time environmental protection-oriented work-camps, study tours, discussions, seminars, joint projects among CCIVS member and partner organizations were undertaken. CCIVS is on the way of creating an International Task Force of Youth and voluntary organizations on Reduction of Natural Disasters.

## Publications

During the past period the following occasional or regular publications were updated or prepared and distributed:

Leaflet on CCIVS

*Organization of Work-camps*

*Volunteering in Literacy*

Campleader Handbook

Regional European Seminar on Peace and East-West Co-operation in International Volunteer Service

Regional Seminar of Youth in Asia on Peace

International Cookbook for Work-camps

New Trends in a Voluntary Service

Quarterly newsletter "Nouvelles du CCSVI" (News from CCIVS)

## 7. EUROPEAN INSURANCE COMMITTEE

### (Category II)

The European Insurance Committee (EIC) brings together national insurance associations from 19 Western European countries (with Yugoslavia as observer). Its aims are threefold:

(a) Communicating to member Associations, and via them to insurance undertakings, information on subjects of interest to insurance and reinsurance, and on developments in insurance law and practice;

(b) Exchanging information and experience between member Associations, including studies in the interests of the industry with a view to improving the service to insureds and enabling the co-ordination of insurance in Europe to progress;

(c) Representing European insurers, defending and illustrating their views within international bodies and presenting qualified views to international and European organizations directly or indirectly concerned with insurance or reinsurance.

The principal EIC committee concerned with United Nations matters is the General Committee for International Affairs.

Participation in meetings of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade (CIFT) has been as follows:

The Secretary General of EIC attended CIFT XII on 2-6 March 1987, and the papers (TD/B/C.3/L.158, L.159, L.170 and L.171) were distributed to the member Associations;

Preparatory work was carried out for CIFT XIII on 5-9 February 1990 on Reinsurance Security for Developing Countries.

Other meetings attended were as follows:

2-3 October 1986: the Secretary General attended a meeting of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

13-17 October 1986: a Deputy Secretary General attended a meeting of experts in Geneva to review the UNCTAD study on Reinsurance Security;

4-8 July 1988: a Deputy Secretary General attended the meeting of the United Nations Inland Transport Committee in relation to the UNIDROIT study group on the transport of dangerous substances;

15 February 1989: the Secretary General, together with the Chairman and immediate past-Chairman of the EIC General Committee for International Affairs,

visited the Head of the UNCTAD Special Programme on Insurance, to discuss security and credibility of reinsurers;

10 July 1989: the Secretary General attended a further meeting with the Head of the UNCTAD Special Programme on Insurance.

Other papers distributed to member Associations were:

February 1987, the text of the GATT "Uruguay Round" agreement;

September 1987, a note of the EIC position on the GATT negotiations on the liberalization of international exchange of services (A.INT/15.624);

December 1989, the results of the working group on Reinsurance Security for Developing Countries (TD/B/C.3/228 and 229).

EIC publications:

Papers from the Colloquium on Insurance, Economic and Social Partner in Modern Society, published as EIC booklet No. 5 (1989).

## 8. EUROPEAN ORGANIZATON FOR QUALITY CONTROL (EOQC)

(Category II)

Following the successful seminar tour of China by the experts of the European Organization for Quality Control (EOQC) in the fall of 1985, our organization continued to initiate and promote contacts all over the world. EOQC aims to be the competent partner in the quality discipline not only in Europe but also for international bodies.

Experts of EOQC are participants in education and training programmes of many organizations and speakers at national and international conferences.

Co-operation is the basic principle of EOQC. Making agreements and having contacts with sister organizations in leading countries or regions is important. In the period accounted for, EOQC has signed affiliate society agreements with the following associations:

Israel Society for Quality Assurance ISQA, Gan-Yavne/Israel

Korean Standards Association KSA, Seoul/Republic of Korea

South African Society for Quality SASQ, Benoni South/South Africa 1/

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1/ The Executive Director of the South African Society for Quality communicated the following:

> "Our Constitution is clear on the issue in that section 2.3 states amongst others 'The Society shall be a non-profit making and non-political organization which operates for the benefit of its members ...' Its objectives are to: (i) 'stimulate quality awareness on a nationwide basis at all levels of the Society and by appropriate means for the benefit of quality and productivity in industry and commerce and the country and its people overall; (ii) provide the means for further education of persons engaged in quality activities, etc ...'. Furthermore section 4.1 states that 'individual membership of the Society shall be open to all persons who are practising, studying or who are interested in any field of quality-related activity and who satisfy the conditions of membership'.
>
> "Nowhere in the Constitution, by-laws, procedures or activities is there any mention of segregation or discrimination against any person whatsoever because of his/her colour, religion, political views, race or origin. We in fact have many members of different groups and origins. We cannot give you any figures as we have no reason to keep such records. Our Society, its membership, conferences, meetings, seminars etc., are open to all. I believe it is clear that we do not support or practise apartheid."

In 1989, the Icelandic Association for Quality joined EOQC as a full member. EOQC now consists of 26 full member organizations and has agreements with 11 national organizations outside Europe.

As the recognized body, EOQC is interested in co-operating with well-known institutions active in the field of general management or concerning specific management functions like R&D, manufacturing, marketing etc., to offer jointly international conferences and publications. EOQC is also open to form joint ventures with them or to let committees and sections participate.

Real progress in quality will only happen if managers of all disciplines, state officials and politicians are fully involved. Therefore, EOQC must extend its message to this broad target group of all managers and persons who need know-how in quality disciplines.

In order to support international communications EOQC has issued in the summer of 1989 the 6th edition of its Glossary of Terms Used in the Management of Quality. It contains 450 terms with definitions in English and the equivalents in 18 languages. Besides the main European languages the equivalents are given in Arabic, Chinese and Japanese.

The most important working instruments of EOQC are the Committees and Sections. Their basic purpose stated in the EOQC statutes of contributing to the well-being of mankind by facilitating systematic international exchange of knowledge and activities between scientists, experts and quality practitioners relating to methods of ensuring that products and services are adequate for their intended purpose.

Committees are intended to undertake projects which are broadly based and cover particular quality aspects common to a variety of industries for the purpose of promoting or disseminating specialist knowledge and methods.

Sections are intended to undertake projects which cover all quality aspects of particular industries, or related groups of industries.

Objectives include identifying current problem areas requiring research, development of specialized professional methods and knowledge needed in the area of quality management, i.e., for quality specification, quality attainment and quality improvement and disseminating such methods and knowledge as widely as possible.

These objectives may be realized in seminars on specific topics and by publishing seminar proceedings, conclusions or recommendations as well as information on activities for interested parties.

The products resulting from the activities of Committees and Sections are seminars, publications, resolutions etc. Over the last years more efforts were made in the fields of services and administration.

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There are 18 units actively promoting quality matters and studying various specific questions:

| | |
|---|---|
| COM1 | Education and Training Committee |
| COM2 | Committee on Producer-Consumer Relations |
| COM3 | Reliability Committee |
| COM4 | Glossary Committee |
| COM5 | Committee on Statistical Methods |
| COM6 | Committee on Standardization in Quality Control |
| COM7 | Software Quality Committee |
| COM8 | Quality Circles Committee |
| COM9 | Committee on Metrological Assurance of Product Quality |
| COM10 | Committee on Quality System Certification and Auditing |
| COM11 | Committee on Quality Policy Deployment |
| SEC1 | Automotive Section |
| SEC2 | Section for Quality in the Pharmaceutical Industry |
| SEC3 | Energy Section |
| SEC4 | Food Section |
| SEC5 | Section for the Construction Industry |
| SEC6 | Quality Consultancy Section |
| SEC7 | Section on Quality in Service Industries |

In 1989 a letter of intent was signed with the European Foundation for Quality Management EFQM, in view of a co-operation in new projects and research in the field of quality management.

The first "World Quality Day" was celebrated on 9 November 1989. EOQCs Full Members have organized various events to make this special day recognized. On its meeting at Vienna in September 1989 the EOQC Council confirmed that "World Quality Day" shall become an annual event, always to be held on the second Thursday in November.

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## 9. FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, INC.

(Category II)

The Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific (FSP) was founded in New York in 1965 to provide non-governmental support to the Melanesian, Polynesian and Micronesian peoples in their efforts for political, cultural and economic autonomy.

In the period 1986-1989 the Foundation's membership grew to 11 affiliate organizations: United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea.

The President of the Foundation and its Education Officer regularly attend the meetings of the Economic and Social Council, of the Trusteeship Council, of the Special Committee of 24 on Decolonization and report regularly on Pacific events to the United Nations Department of Public Information.

The most important avenue of FSP co-operation with the United Nations is through the specialized agencies, particularly through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) offices in Fiji, Paupua New Guinea and Western Samoa. At the international, regional and national level, FSP works with the UNDP Resident Representatives in Fiji and Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific Forum and the South Pacific Commission to encourage those intergovernmental bodies to support action in implementation of United Nations resolutions such as the International Year of the Child and, in particular, the resolutions relating to small island nations.

Since the United Nations and FSP have a number of partnership programmes in the South Pacific, FSP representatives report regularly to officials of UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNICEF and WHO. The United Kingdom affiliate of FSP prepared a specialized report on environmental issues in the South Pacific for the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

It is in field-level collaboration that FSP and the United Nations work most closely, since FSP is the major international NGO operating in the small island nations of the South Pacific:

(a) From 1986 through 1989 (and the programme still continues in 1990) FSP and UNICEF have been collaborating with the Government of Kiribati on a programme to combat Vitamin A deficiency. This has been carried out at the research level with Johns Hopkins University, Helen Keller International and USAID South Pacific Regional Office in Suva, Fiji (USAID/RDO/SP). The report was completed in 1989 and published in 1990.

To combat this Vitamin A deficiency at the practical level, UNICEF and FSP have collaborated in producing posters for schools, a handbook of Nutrition for Kiribati and in the promotion of village gardens designed to combat malnutrition. A UNICEF small gardens expert designed the gardens programme and the South Pacific UNICEF Director designed the posters;

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(b) In Papua New Guinea, FSP and UNIFEM have a partnership programme training families in nutritious food gardening, first to satisfy home needs and then to supply the urban market of Madang. The programme began in 1988 and continues;

(c) In Tonga, FSP has just completed (1986-1989) a WHO-funded water tanks programme which has added one million gallons of water to Tonga village reserves;

(d) In Fiji, FSP and UNIFEM in 1986-1987 co-sponsored a "women in small business" programme in collaboration with the Fiji National Council of Women;

(e) FSP, with USAID and United Nations support, started the South Pacific Association for Family Health (SPAFH) in 1986 as a regional family planning organization of ten South Pacific nations governed by a board of the Ministers of Health of those ten nations. UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO strongly support FSP/SPAFH workshops and training programmes and United Nations agencies have provided overseas training scholarships for SPAFH staff. A SPAFH newsletter documents these activities.

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## 10. GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

(Category II)

The international organization, currently with a membership of over 6.5 million, is spread over 170 different countries, islands and regions of the world. Founded in 1863, it has continued with unabated vigour to pursue its goal to serve the mental, social, physical, moral and spiritual needs of humankind, regardless of race, colour, nationality, creed, culture, social rank or economic status. Through its world-encircling chain of educational institutions, hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, orphanages, homes for the aged, leprosariums, as well as its agencies for disaster relief, community development, food, production, water resources, child survival, disease prevention and control, and refugee aid, it co-operates internationally with United Nations agencies and other volunteer agencies to assist in solving "international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms".

### Contribution to the work of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

The organization has co-operated and provided input into the work of the following United Nations agencies and regional commissions:

UNICEF. Participated in child survival project in Kenya, and distribution of medicines, vaccines and oral rehydration salts' packets in the Sudan

UNHCR. Co-operated in operating feeding centres, provided medical services and assisted in relief efforts in refugee camps in the Philippines, Malawi, Ethiopia and Thailand

UNDRO. Contributed materially and actively engaged in disaster relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation in a number of areas including Mozambique, Rwanda, Guinea, Armenia (USSR), Puerto Rico, Guadeloupe, Montserrat and Viet Nam

WFO. Food production projects, water resource development instruction and guidance in profitable family gardening have been carried out in diverse areas such as in Peru, Ghana, India, Sarawak (Malaysia), Bolivia, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya.

Representatives of the organization have attended and participated in the following international conferences and meetings:

(a) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, 1987). It has sponsored seminars and workshops on prevention of alcoholism and drug dependency in Opatija and Delnice, Yugoslavia; Orlando, Florida, United States of America; Nice, France; Fort de France, Martinique; Pasay, Philippines; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Tokyo, Japan; London, United Kingdom; Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates;

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(b) Meetings of the Human Rights Commission and its Sub-Commission, Geneva;

(c) Conference and meetings in New York, on world peace and disarmament, rights of the child, adult literacy, *apartheid*, Namibia and status of women.

The organization has sponsored and conducted two international congresses: "Freedom of Religion and Belief" (New Delhi, 1987) and "Church-State Relations and the Freedom of Conscience" (London, 1989).

## 11. INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (INTERNATIONAL)

### (Category II)

The Institute of Cultural Affairs (International) (ICA) is an association of 28 nationally chartered and registered institutes of cultural affairs comprising a network of 110 centres spread across North and South America, Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and Sub-Asia, North and South-East Asia and the Pacific (Australia, Tonga and Western Samoa). Through 1,000 full-time foreign and indigenous volunteers the Institute aims to alleviate poverty and suffering through human resource development. Its projects demonstrate locally initiated comprehensive socio-economic change at the community and regional level.

The main representative of ICA in New York participated in the Conference on Implementing Sustainable Development: Moving Forward on the World Commission on Environment and Development Report, Our Common Future, sponsored by the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (1988). Representatives in New York participated in the NGO Consultation on the World Conference on Education For All (New York, 30-31 January 1990). A representative participated in the World Conference on Education For All (Thailand, 5-9 March 1990). The main representative in Geneva, and a staff member of ICA, Kenya, participated in the International Conference on Popular Participation in the Recovery and Development Process in Africa.

Through its national affiliates, ICA co-operated with United Nations bodies and agencies in the implementation of various development activities. In Peru, ICA worked with UNIDO to establish a locally owned and managed cheese factory in the Lima barrio of Villa El Salvador. In Zambia, ICA conducted a Human Development Training Institute for future United Nations Volunteers-Domestic Development Service (UNV/DDS). In Abidjan, ICA worked with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health to implement an experimental child survival and pharmacy box programme. In Tonga, ICA worked with UNFPA to produce a training programme on population issues for youth groups throughout the kingdom. In Kenya, ICA, through its Kenya affiliate and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), co-sponsored "Toward Creating a Collaborative Action Plan to Promote Effective Health Care and Population Activities in the Urban Slum Communities of Nairobi", a workshop designed to strengthen existing efforts and to develop new co-ordinating programmes.

The main representative of ICA in New York participated as a consultant in two missions for the UNDP/NGO Division. These involved designing and conducting a programme on "Training in Development Management and [illegible]operation with NGOs in Grassroots Approaches to Development". These were conducted at Dhaka, Bangladesh, in March 1988 and at Harare, Zimbabwe, in December 1988.

## 12. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS

(Category II)

The Association pursues the following goals: to facilitate contact and exchanges of views among lawyers and lawyer associations from all countries, promote mutual understanding and good will among them, co-operate in achieving the goals set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and ensure joint action by lawyers to attain the objectives laid down in its statutes. IADL is composed of lawyers from 101 countries situated on all the continents and belonging to various economic and social systems as well as two continental organizations and three regional associations of lawyers.

The Association has representatives to the United Nations in Geneva, New York and Vienna.

In the last four years, IADL was an elected member of the Board of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The Association's Secretary-General and its representative in Geneva were elected in 1989, respectively, to the posts of Vice-President and Secretary of the Special Committee of International NGOs on Human Rights. It participates in the work of various NGO special committees, sub-committees and working groups on human rights, the status of women, traditional practices affecting women and children, racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and decolonization, disarmament and development in which non-governmental organizations support the work of the Council.

The Association has submitted a number of written reports to the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on human rights violations in Brazil, Cambodia, Central America, Chile, Colombia, Lebanon, Morocco, Nicaragua, Northern Ireland, the Philippines, South Africa and the Republic of Korea, as well as reports on the rights of the Palestinians. It has also delivered statements on enforced or involuntary disappearances of persons, organ transplants and trade in human foetuses, and discrimination against indigenous population groups.

IADL has participated actively in various United Nations conferences:

1986

Seminar on "Human rights within the United Nations"

NGO Symposium for "World peace and the liberation of South Africa and Namibia"

NGO Conference "Together for Peace"

Conference on traditional practices affecting the health of women and children

NGO Conference on "Crime prevention and penal law: alternatives to imprisonment"

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Regional conference on "Global security in the 1980s - the role of the United Nations in conflict resolution, the maintenance of peace and disarmament"

On 15 September 1986 IADL received the "Peace Messenger" medal.

1987

NGO conference on "Improving the human condition: an action programme"

NGO Seminar on "Adoption and placement of children"

NGO consultative meeting on "The Family"

Meeting of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

NGO Seminar on "The right to protection as a basic human right - education for peace"

The Association also participated in various regional NGO symposiums on the question of Palestine, various sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, preparatory interregional meetings of experts for the Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations of the Economic and Social Council, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, the Working Group on the Question of a Convention on the Rights of the Child and others.

IADL has consultative status with UNESCO. It attended the twenty-fourth session of the General Conference in 1987. It attended meetings of experts on the socio-cultural causes of prostitution and the strategy against procuring and the sexual exploitation of women (March 1986); on the socio-cultural factors impeding the promotion of equality and the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1987); on the study and teaching of international relations (1989); and on in-depth consideration of the concept of the rights of peoples and "Peace in the minds of men". The Association attended conferences of non-governmental organizations connected with UNESCO and various meetings of committees and seminars organized by it. IADL was entrusted with the preparation and organization of a regional seminar in Africa on post-graduate training in international law, held in Burundi from 7 to 13 January 1988.

The Association began to co-operate with UNICEF in 1987 and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, in particular, in 1988. It takes part in the work of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the Special Committee on Decolonization and the United Nations Council for Namibia.

## Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

The Association's numerous activities to promote the implementation of United Nations resolutions include:

(a) Holding, at UNESCO headquarters, a meeting in conjunction with the fortieth anniversary of IADL on "The calling into question of the United Nations system, international co-operation, the right to development and the safeguarding of peace";

(b) International conferences, which it organized on the militarization of outer space; technical and economic change in the media sector and the need to establish new international regulations concerning information; human rights; the rights of peoples and international co-operation as conditions for human rights; and the bicentennary of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. A conference of lawyers from Asia and the Pacific region was also held on peace, development and human rights.

Representatives of the United Nations and the specialized agencies have attended conferences organized by IADL. The Association held consultations with them, including the Director-General and Assistant Director-General of UNESCO, a representative of an Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, and a member of the Bureau of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

IADL has made a legal input to the work of the United Nations on various questions including: the use of mercenaries; respect for the right of the individual to property and his contribution to the economic and social development of States; the right to development; implementation of economic, social and cultural rights; summary or arbitrary executions; and similar topics.

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## 13. INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

(Category I)

> "The INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS (ICFTU) exists to unite the workers organized in the free and democratic trade unions of the world and to afford a means of consultation and collaboratoin between them in furtherance of the aims here set" (Preamble of the ICFTU Constitution).

Summarized, the aims of the ICFTU are to promote the interests of working people throughout the world; work for constantly rising living standards, full employment and social security; reduce the gap between rich and poor, both within and between nations; work for international understanding, disarmament and the establishment of peace; help workers everywhere to organize themselves and secure recognition of their organizations as free bargaining agents; fight against oppression and dictatorship everywhere and against discrimination of any kind on the grounds of race, colour, creed or sex; and defend fundamental human and trade union rights. These aims are summed up in the ICFTU motto: Bread, Peace and Freedom.

In 1990 ICFTU had more than 99 million members in 144 affiliated organizations in 101 countries and territories.

### Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

The ICFTU has continued to attend consistently regular sessions of the Council. Two to three statements were delivered by ICFTU representatives at each of the sessions in New York and Geneva from 1986 to 1989. In 1987 a written statement was produced on transnational corporations (first regular session: E/1987/NGO/1). At the annual meetings of the Commission on Human Rights, ICFTU representatives made three to five statements each year. Information given by them was frequently updated by ICFTU at the first regular session of the Council. ICFTU also participated regularly in the meetings of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Where possible, the ICFTU contributed to the implementation of resolutions emanating from these bodies and supplied information upon request. On the invitation of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights, ICFTU was represented at its meetings during the period under review. ICFTU participates actively in the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission for Social Development, and also submitted a statement to the Population Commission meeting in January 1989. The ICFTU representative has been attending the meetings of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. ICFTU also follows the work of the Commission on Human Settlements and, on the occasion of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, submitted a statement to the commemorative session in April 1987 in which it took part throughout. It has continued to follow closely the work of the Commission on Transnational Corporations and to present regular statements; in August 1989, it was invited by the Centre for Transnational Corporations to give

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testimony to a Panel of Eminent Persons conducting Public Hearings on the Activities of Transnational Corporations in South Africa nad Namibia. ICFTU is also regularly represented at the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting. Regional representatives have also attended most of the sessions of ESCAP, ECLAC, ECA and to a lesser extent ECE.

## Co-operation with other United Nations bodies

As in the past, ICFTU has attended the sessions of the General Assembly, focusing mainly on the work of the Second and Third Committees. The ICFTU representative makes a statement annually before the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly on apartheid. In 1988 a statement was also made in the Fourth Committee on Namibia. In addition, ICFTU continued to follow the work of the Working Group on the Elaboration of an International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and also to continue its long-standing collaboration with the Special Committee against Apartheid, the representative participating in the annual observance of the Day of Solidarity with Political Prisoners in South Africa by presenting oral statements. ICFTU representatives also attended the various bodies set up under human rights treaties, namely the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Human Rights Committee, the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee against Torture. The ICFTU has continued to receive annual donations from the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa towards its consolidated legal and relief aid fund for black trade unionists in South Africa. Relations were also maintained with UNHCR and UNICEF. Particularly through an annual collection of ICFTU affiliates in Japan ICFTU has been able to contribute to UNICEF projects.

## Co-operation with specialized agencies and United Nations-related bodies

By its very nature ICFTU places high priority on its relations with the ILO. Representatives of ICFTU have continued to attend the International Labour Conferences, the ILO Industrial Committees, Regional Conferences and Advisory Regional Committees, experts meetings and meetings of the Governing Body. Furthermore, ICFTU maintained relations with UNESCO, mainly by attending the General Conferences in 1987 and 1989 and the NGO Conferences in 1986 and 1988. It was also represented at the International Conference on Education in January 1989. Regular contacts are maintained with FAO through a resident representative 1/. Council and Committee meetings were attended as well as the biennial trade union consultations, the Regional Conference for Europe in 1988 and the FAO Conferences in 1987 and 1989. Contacts at UNIDO have also been maintained through resident

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1/ ICFTU resident representatives are stationed at Vienna, Rome and Nairobi. ICFTU permanent representatives are established in New York and at Geneva.

representatives who also attended the Industrial Development Board meetings; ICFTU was represented at the General Conferences in 1987 and 1989. IAEA annual General Conferences were also attended and at the initiative of the ICFTU, IAEA organized in April 1989 a Trade Union Nuclear Power Consultative meeting. The meetings of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board were regularly attended as well as UNCTAD VII in 1987. There are annual trade union consultations. Close co-operation with IMO was continued through the ICFTU-associated International Transport Federation. At WIPO, ICFTU is frequently represented by the competent International Trade Secretariats. Over the period under review, co-operation with UNDP, UNEP and the IMF and the World Bank were further developed. Oral and/or written statements were presented in practically all instances.

## Some ICFTU activities in relation to the work of the United Nations

In April 1986, ICFTU published a report on child labour, "Breaking down the wall of silence". This launched an ongoing campaign for the abolition of child labour.

In the period under review ICFTU has stressed particularly the need to alleviate the debt burden and the adverse effects of structural adjustment on the working people and the poor. A trade union conference was organized by the ICFTU and its Inter-American Regional Organization for Latin America and the Caribbean which adopted a policy statement "First the people and then the debt" (Buenos Aires, October 1986).

A major event in ICFTU's long-standing activities for the abolition of apartheid was the Conference on Beating Apartheid and Strengthening the Front-line, which was jointly organized by ICFTU and the Southern African Trade Union Co-ordinating Council (Lusaka, October 1986). Earlier that year, the ICFTU delivered a statement to the United Nations World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa which took place in Paris in June.

Also in 1986, a special initiative was undertaken with regard to peace, security and disarmament. Members of the ICFTU Executive Board started a series of meetings with world leaders to discuss the free trade union approach; the first meeting was held at the United Nations in September 1986. A report was submitted to the Fourteenth World Congress of the ICFTU and widely distributed.

The contribution to the International Year for Peace was rewarded by the United Nations when ICFTU was nominated a "Peace Messenger". The ICFTU also presented a statement to the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (New York in August/September 1987). An important policy-making event was the ICFTU World Congress (Melbourne in March 1988). It adopted resolutions, i.e. on peace, security and disarmament; defence of human and trade union rights; international co-operation for development, employment and an end to poverty; the United Nations system; the International Labour Organisation.

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Reports, resolutions and statements by the ICFTU have guided the ICFTU in its relations with the United Nations and bodies. Consistent with its policies, ICFTU organized, jointly with the Kenyan labour movement, the conference on the African Development Challenge (Nairobi, October 1989), which was well attended by officials from United Nations organizations.

## Dissemination of information

ICFTU has published articles and new items on the United Nations and United Nations-related activities of ICFTU in its publication "Free Labour World". ICFTU has also continued to publish its annual Survey of Violations of Trade Union Rights. These publications, as well as other publications which appeared between 1986 and 1989, including the World Congress documentation, have been made available to the Secretariat. Most publications exist in English, French, German and Spanish.

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## 14. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

(Category I)

The International Council of Women (ICW) was founded in 1888 to bring together women of all nations, races and creeds in a federation of women: to promote equal rights and responsibilities for both men and women in all spheres by removing all forms of discrimination based on birth, race, sex, language or religion, to promote recognition and respect for human rights, to support all efforts to achieve peace through negotiation, arbitration and conciliation and to encourage the integration of women in development and decision-making bodies. ICW is composed of affiliated councils throughout the world, and with the affiliation of Western Samoa (1986) and Solomon Islands (1988) in the Asia and Pacific region the number of affiliates increased to 76 in 1989. ICW was admitted to consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 1947 and to category I of this status in 1969, and values its reciprocal relationship with the Council.

Through ICW's network of permanent and accredited representatives, all meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies, ESCAP, ECE, ECA and ECLAC, as well as the important meetings and conferences of the United Nations, have been attended. ICW has participated in all sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women in New York and Vienna, sessions of the United Nations General Assembly in New York and Geneva in 1986-1989, the NGO Forum on Disarmament and Development (New York, 1986), the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (New York, 1987), sessions of the Commission on Human Rights (1986-1989), and Conferences on the Law of the Sea.

At the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council in 1989, ICW submitted, together with other non-governmental womens organizations, a joint statement on "Development and international economic co-operation: effective mobilization and integration of women in development" (E/1989/NGO/8).

ICW took an active part in the meetings of the NGO Committee on the Family in Vienna, and in 1988 produced a special study on the family, including an ICW statement summarizing the evolution of ICW's policy on the family, and a memorandum regarding the proposed Declaration on Family Rights. ICW was an active member of the NGO Committee on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and attended the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

In addition to its representation at the United Nations and the Economic and Social Council and its regional commissions, ICW has a team of representatives who follow the work of UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, WHO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNCTAD and UNDP; it maintains close relations with UNHCR. ICW further participated in the NGO Forum and the tenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements (Nairobi, 1987), as well as the session of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements (Cartagena, Colombia, 1989) and the NGO/UNESCO Collective Consultations on Literacy and Adult Education (Paris, 1986; Bangkok, 1987; Istanbul 1988; and Quito, 1989).

ICW's system of international standing committees, maintained since 1888, continuously studies every aspect of human welfare, and the plans of action of the

15 committees deal with the main concerns identified by the United Nations agencies: literacy, cultural development, technology, development and environment, primary health care, health education, food and nutrition, human rights and opposition to apartheid, enforcement of legal rights for women, refugee law, status of migrant women, protection of children, ways to assist women and families, training programmes for women with special attention given to young women.

The Plenary Conference established a Standing Committee on Youth, and a presently active Ad Hoc Committee on Aging will be confirmed at the next Plenary Conference in 1991.

ICW and its affiliated National Councils are active in implementing United Nations resolutions, and in celebrating special years and days of the United Nations.

In 1986 member Councils enthusiastically supported the objectives of the International Year of Peace. Many were represented on the national committees of their country and special programmes, marches, meetings and "days" were organized. ICW was pleased to receive a "Peace Messenger" award from the United Nations in 1987.

In February 1987, in association with the ICW and the support of the Government of India, the National Council of Women in India organized a Seminar on Shelter for the Homeless. A joint housing project is presently being conducted with the Government.

In October 1987 a Seminar for Women of the Mediterranean Region titled "Women: an Important Force for Peace" was organized by ICW In Malta. Participants attended from countries in conflict with one another, those with long-standing differences and with widely differing political, religious, economic and cultural backgrounds, all of whom worked in a spirit of support and friendship. Further action on recommendations of the Seminar took place in some countries. ICW is indebted to the generous co-operation of UNDP and UNESCO, the United Nations Secretariat for the International Year of Peace, and donor Governments for the financial and resource assistance to this meeting.

In 1988 the Centennial Celebrations and Plenary Conference were held in Washington, D.C., marking at the same time ICW's close relationship with the United Nations since its inception, and with the League of Nations.

Through financial assistance from UNDP and UNFPA, project officers from National Councils in developing countries were able to attend the session of the ICW/NCW Development Programme and the workshops on designing and implementing projects. Resource personnel from the United Nations also attended the session.

In conjunction with the Plenary Conference, the theme of which was: "The Splendid Vision - Reflection and Challenge 1988-2088", a Young Women's Forum was held. Further, a one-day Seminar on Aging took place in co-operation with the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). To celebrate its Centenary, ICW prepared background information to support a nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1988.

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The multi-racial National Council of Women of South Africa steadfastly maintained its opposition to apartheid throughout this period.

The President of the National Council of Women of Lebanon founded the National Committee on Human Rights. The NCW is also actively involved in peace manifestations and sponsored a programme to collect blood in the name of national unity for non-violent action. Further, in 1988 a Symposium was sponsored in collaboration with UNESCO for women's rights, and a programme of health education was funded by the ICW Development Programme for rural Lebanese women.

This period has also been one of consolidation for the ICW Development Programme. A number of donations to the Development Fund, including a UNIFEM grant for small-scale projects to mark the Centenary of ICW, has permitted grants to be made to a selection of projects submitted by National Councils.

To commemorate the ICW Centenary, a declaration was adopted in Washington, D.C., which reaffirmed its principles and set out policy and future action for the years to come. The declaration covered peace, a condition of development, respect for human rights, women's integration and full participation in the development process, professional training in technology and preservation of the natural environment.

Implementation of this action has continued since 1988. In addition, ICW and its regional grouping of National Councils in Europe, the European Centre of ICW has renewed contact with women's associations in Eastern European countries, i.e., Poland and Hungary, and is planning strong follow-up action in the coming years.

## 15. THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

(Category II)

The International Council of Environmental Law (ICEL) was formed as a non-profit organisation in 1969 with the dual aims of encouraging advice and assistance among its membership, and fostering the exchange and dissemination of information about environmental law, policy and administration among these members.

Members are professionals active in the field of environmental law and policy. Recently, various international environmental legal organisations have become members as well. In the past four years ICEL membership has experienced a substantial growth: as of 1 March 1990, membership had reached 282 individuals from 67 countries and 20 organisational members which are international, regional and national.

### Representation at United Nations meetings

The ICEL has officially accredited representatives at the United Nations in New York, Geneva and Vienna, who follow all United Nations activities of relevance to the work of ICEL and who attend meetings on ICEL's behalf.

The following meetings are regularly attended: (a) sessions of the United Nations General Assembly; (b) special sessions of the Assembly; (c) sessions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, and all meetings on legal issues, especially those related to international conventions, e.g., on ozone, hazardous wastes and biological diversity; (d) meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and of the ECE Senior Advisors on the Environment; and (e) meetings of the International Law Commission.

### Co-operation between members

The main goal of ICEL is to serve as a network of environmental legal professionals around the world. To achieve this purpose, ICEL produces a Directory of members. This volume gives, for each member, the name, address, telephone number, and a brief biographical description. ICEL members have found this Directory to be of valuable assistance in their work, as it allows them to locate colleagues anywhere in the world.

### Information monitoring and dissemination

The second goal of the ICEL is the dissemination of environmental legal information, primarily for the use of the membership. Therefore, ICEL maintains an extensive research library at Bonn. The ICEL, together with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), has a library and computerised information system (the Environmental Law Information System (ELIS)) which is unique in environmental legal research. The library is a special sectoral source (SSS) for Infoterra, the UNEP information referral service.

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The library inventory is constantly growing, with currently over 40,000 records. To keep ICEL members informed of current developments, the Bonn office publishes ICEL References. During the course of one year, ICEL References will cite over 2,500 new titles, of potential interest to members. The ICEL References are distributed to members, as well as to co-operating libraries and organizations.

## Journal of Environmental Policy and Law

The ICEL-sponsored journal, Environmental Policy and Law, was founded in 1975. In recent years it has grown from a quarterly publication to one published six times a year. The purpose of the journal is to highlight current developments in international environmental law. The journal has a regular section focusing on United Nations activities. This section keeps the readership up to date with current United Nations activities in the field of environmental law and policy.

The journal also has a section in which documents are reprinted in full. United Nations documents, otherwise not easily accessible for the readership, are emphasized. For example, in the March 1990 issue of the journal, the following were reprinted: selected United Nations General Assembly documents, the text of the WHO "European Charter on Environment and Health" and a UNEP document on the climate crisis.

## Workshop on Insurability of Environmental Risk in Europe

The workshop was held in Brussels on 13-14 June 1988. ICEL co-operated with the IUCN (World Conservation Union), the OECD and the Comité Européen des Assurances in the organization of the workshop. Over 50 specialists attended, including lawyers, insurers and brokers.

## The Elizabeth Haub Prize

Since 1973, ICEL has annually given an award, through the Free University of Brussels, for exceptional accomplishments in the field of environmental law. Since 1986, the recipients, annually, have been: Professor Michael Bothe, 1986; Dr. Reinhard H. Ganten, 1987; Cyrille de Klemm, 1988; and Zdenek Madar, 1989.

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## 16. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN IN LEGAL CAREERS (IFWLC)

(Category II)

The International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (IFWLC) is a non-governmental organization founded in Paris in 1928. Today it has members (associations or individuals) in 72 countries. It enjoys consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, UNESCO, UNICEF and FAO and is included on the Special List of the International Labour Organisation.

Its aim is progress through the exact formulation of laws for the achievement of human rights, justice and peace, with particular attention to the status of women. It has participated directly or indirectly in United Nations activities which are close to its interests.

The Federation holds every year a Council, which can be expanded into a study seminar, and every three years a Congress which, after deciding on a basic theme discussed in the different national meetings of its members, establishes the policy of the Federation on a general topic.

The triennium 1982-1985 had the basic theme of "Peace".

The triennium 1985-1988 had the basic theme of "Justice".

The present basic theme for 1988-1991 is "Human rights" and will conclude in Lisbon (Portugal) on 25-28 May 1991 with a Congress on the theme: "Human rights: what is the present position?"

### Activities 1986-1990

### 1986

NGO Conference "Together for Peace" (Geneva)

Concluding conference of the Year of Peace (Copenhagen)

IFWL Convention (Brussels)

Meeting of the Council; and the Third Ibero-American Women Lawyers' Workshop: "Justice guaranteed by law: women and work" (Barcelona, Spain). The records have been published.

International conference on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Tunisian Personal Status Code (Bizerta, Tunisia)

FAO, Executive Board of IFAD (Rome)

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1987

International Convention: "The bar in the most important legal systems" (Rome)

Congress of the Union of European Lawyers (Rome)

World Congress of Women (Moscow)

Expanded Council and Seminar on the theme: "Justice closer to the citizen: procedures and proofs" (Istanbul)

"Fourth Ibero-American Women Lawyers' Workshop": "Shelter for the homeless woman" (Lima): part of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless

1988

International forum "Women and the future" (Caracas)

Thirteenth Congress of IFWLC on the subject: "Justice through law" (Belo Horizonte, Brazil)

International NGO Seminar of UNESCO on "Human rights and the deprived" on the occasion of the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Paris)

1989

Conference on human rights organized by the International Commission of Jurists and the Association of Soviet Jurists (Moscow)

Paris (France): Expanded Council on "Women and two centuries of evolution of human rights" as part of the celebrations of the bicentenary of the French Revolution. The records are being published (Paris).

Fifth Ibero-American Women Lawyers' Workshop: "Economic, social and cultural rights as human rights" (Buenos Aires)

Conference on the Human Rights of Women at the Faculty of Law of the University of São Paulo; meeting of the Brazilian Association of Women in Legal Careers (Santos, São Paulo)

Meeting of police chiefs at the Ministry of Justice (Brasilia)

First meeting of women in legal careers in the State of Paraná (Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil)

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1990

Expanded Council on Human Rights of Children (Tel Aviv)

From 12 to 14 October 1990 IFWLC will hold the "First meeting of women from the Portuguese-speaking countries" on "The right to equality".

The Federation has participated actively through its representatives in NGO meetings of the Sub-Commission on the Status of Women, and the UNICEF/UNESCO/FAO Working Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

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## 17. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR VITAL REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS (IIVRS)

(Category II)

The International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics (IIVRS) is a non-profit association comprised of government officials responsible for the registration of vital events (births, deaths, marriages, divorces etc.) and for the national compilation of vital statistics based on these registered documents. The 1989 membership of IIVRS included 368 members in 157 countries, and 31 members in international agencies. There has been a significant increase in membership since the last quadrennium.

The mission of IIVRS is to promote the improvement of national civil registration and vital statistics systems by the exchange of technical information, stimulating activities and programmes, and by giving publicity among its members to the relevant activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the regional commissions.

The IIVRS does not provide direct technical advice to countries, considering this to be the responsibility of multilateral and bilateral governmental organizations. The IIVRS carries out its mission by publishing a periodic newsletter and a series of technical papers. It also organizes expert committees to work on specific problems.

The following are the activities undertaken in the past four years in connection with the United Nations and its specialized agencies:

(a) In 1986, the IIVRS published and distributed a report, "Urgently needed reforms in civil registration in Asia". The report was prepared by an expert committee of the IIVRS, sponsored jointly with ESCAP;

(b) In 1987, the IIVRS prepared a paper for and participated in the workshop on Registraion of Births and Deaths and Vital Statistics in the English-speaking Caribbean countries held in Grenada. This Workshop was sponsored by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO);

(c) In 1987, the IIVRS first proposed an International Program for the Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in the Developing Countries as a joint initiative of the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and IIVRS. This proposal was developed over the course of years and was submitted to international donor agencies in 1989 for possible funding;

(d) In 1989, the Caribbean Community secretariat in collaboration with ECLAC sponsored, in Tobago, a Workshop in Civil Registration and Vital Statistics for the English-speaking Caribbean Countries. The IIVRS prepared and presented a paper on the organization of civil registration and vital statistics in the Caribbean countries;

(e) In 1989, the IIVRS constituted, in collaboration with ESCWA, an expert committee on needed reforms in civil registration in the Arab countries. This Committee met at Cairo to review and agree on an outline of a document to persuade the Governments in the Arab countries of the importance of vital records and statistics in the national programmes for social and economic development.

## 18. INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

(Category II)

The International League for Human Rights, founded in 1941, works to promote and protect the human rights principles in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants.

During each of the four years under review, the League has actively contributed to the work of various Economic and Social Council bodies. The Leagues representative(s) attended the forty-second to forty-fifth sessions of the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva, held consultations with members, and submitted both oral and written statements on a number of agenda items. During each of these four years, the Leagues representative(s) also participated actively in the summer sessions of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, presenting both oral interventions and written statements.

In addition, the League has submitted materials to several of the Working Groups of both the Commission and the Sub-Commission. Among these were petitions to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances before which the League's representatives have appeared.

A League representative has attended the annual meetings of the Commission's Working Group drafting a Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups, and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Guaranteed Human Rights, and has submitted working papers to it. The League has submitted information and documentation repeatedly during this period to the Special Rapporteur on Chile, as well as to the Special Rapporteur on Religious Intolerance.

In each of the four years under review, the League's representative attended and reviewed the spring sessions of the Economic and Social Council. When appropriate, the League's representatives also consulted on specific issues with members of the Secretariat and the Under-Secretary-General.

The League actively participated in consideration of human rights matters in other United Nations bodies.

For example, the League has monitored the work of the Third and Fourth Committees of the General Assembly and has held consultations with their members. In October 1987, the League petitioned the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly.

In 1986, 1987 (twice), 1988 and 1989, the League petitioned the Trusteeship Council conerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In December 1986, it conducted an observer mission to the Trust Territory in conjunction with the Palau referendum then taking place. In 1987, it submitted written petition T/PET.10/507 to the Trusteeship Council.

The League has repeatedly responded affirmatively to invitations to consult with the Special Commitee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the

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Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial countries and Peoples. In May of 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989 it accepted invitations to consult with the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

The League's representatives have attended the meetings of the bodies established to supervise several of the treaties in the field of human rights: in 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989, representatives of the League have attended sessions of the Human Rights Committee, in New York and Geneva; they attended sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in Geneva; sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, in Vienna and New York. In response to requests from members, it has also provided informal information to the members of the treaty supervisory committees concerning the review of State-party reports.

The League has also petitioned the Secretary-General on several occasions, seeking his good offices to assist in the resolution of humanitarian cases.

The League has been active in other ways throughout the United Nations system. For example, a League representative has contributed financially to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Torture.

The League's Executive Director presented a principal speech at the DPI/NGO Committee's October 1989 Seminar on the Right to Know. Further, the Executive Director made a presentation about United Nations human rights programmes at a September 1989 panel discussion organized by DPI for members of the press and general media, held at United Nations Headquarters. In 1988, the League's Vice-President chaired the panel discussion at the official NGO panel celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. A League representative has served on the executive committee of the NGO Committee on Human Rights at Headquarters, and League representatives have attended and participated in the work of the NGO Committee at Geneva. In 1988, the League co-sponsored a conference on International Human Rights and Womens Rights, celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration.

During the period under review, the League has worked actively to inform human rights associations throughout the world about the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights. League representatives have lectured widely, writen articles on the United Nations human rights programmes for both the specialized legal audience, other human rights organizations, and the popular press. A new publication series entitled In Brief has provided substantial background information on a variety of issues under discussion at the Third Committee of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights.

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## 19. INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF SOCIETIES FOR PERSONS WITH MENTAL HANDICAP

(Category II)

The International League of Societies for Persons with Mental Handicap (ILSMH) is the sole organization that speaks for the world's 40 million persons with mental handicaps, their families and those who work with them. The ILSMH now includes 124 member societies in 78 countries; about 15 new ones (some in six additional countries) should be admitted at the 1990 General Assembly.

The main objectives of the ILSMH are (a) to promote the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Persons with Mental Handicap and have it implemented so that such persons may lead as close to normal lives as possible; (b) to encourage the creation of new societies of parents and friends and of persons with mental handicap themselves, to disseminate helpful information through publications and the organization of symposia, conferences and world congresses; and (c) to develop contacts with international organizations in order to speak on behalf of persons with mental handicap and their families.

The ILSMH has consultative status with the ECOSOC, UNESCO, UNICEF and WHO (through the Joint Commission on International Aspects of Mental Retardation) and is on the Special List of the International Labour Organisation.

### Representation at United Nations meetings

ILSMH has been officially represented at various United Nations meetings, namely:

Inter-agency meetings (Vienna 1986-1989)

Global meeting of experts to review the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and the World Programme of Action conerning Disabled Persons (Stockholm, August 1987)

Consultative meeting for the promotion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (Vienna, 1989)

Meeting of experts on alternative ways to mark the end of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (Jarvenpaa, Finland, 1990)

Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (Vienna, 1987)

### NGO Committee on UNICEF

Forum and Annual General Meeting (New York, April 1987)

Board Meeting (New York, September 1987)

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Meetings of the Committee (New York, February and April 1988; April 1989)

UNESCO

Meeting on Special Education (Paris, 1988)

Meeting on Education and Informatics (Paris, 1989)

Meeting of the Regional Office for Latin America (Santiago, 1989)

Annual General Conference (Paris, 1989)

First Regional Consultation of NGOs in Latin America and the Caribbean (Quito, 1990)

ILO

Regional Workshop on the development of staff training programmes in the field of social and vocational rehabilitation for mentally handicapped persons (jointly organized by ILO, ARI and ILSMH) (Nairobi, 1986)

ILO/ARI Regional Workshop on mobilization of social and vocational rehabilitation resources for mentally retarded persons: Field testing of training modules (Harare, 1988)

WHO

ILSMH has consultative status with WHO through the Joint Commission on International Aspects of Mental Retardation, formed of four members of ILSMH and four members of the IASSMD (International Association for the Scientific Study of Mental Deficiency). The following meetings were attended:

Regional Committee for Europe, thirty-sixth session (Copenhagen, 1986)

Global Workshop on Community-Based Rehabilitation (Sri Lanka, 1987)

Regional Committee for South-East Asia, fortieth session (Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 1987)

Annual Regional Meeting of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) (Washington, D.C., 1989)

### Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

UNESCO commissioned from the ILSMH a publication on collaboration between professionals and parents of children and young people with disabilities.

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UNESCO has entered into a "special relationship" with the ILSMH within the framework of the UNESCO Co-Action Programme. This programme enables low-cost assistance to be provided directly by UNESCO without the necessary official approaches by Governments. The ILSMH administers this scheme for UNESCO for all projects in the field of mental handicap.

Already mentioned among the meetings at which the ILSMH was officially represented is the ILO/ARI/ILSMH Workshop on the training of staff working with adults with mental handicap, held at Nairobi in December 1986. Since then, the "training modules" developed by the participants have been field tested, with the collaboration of ILSMH members, and a follow-up meeting was held at Harare, Zimbabwe, in July 1988.

## Other relevant activities

Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Persons with Mental Handicap is one of the main objectives of ILSMH. The general theme of its Tenth World Congress, to be held in Paris in August 1990, is: "Turning Rights into Realities". A special session, at which representatives from the United Nations and United Nations agencies have been invited, will be devoted to the "Affirmation of the Rights of Persons with Mental Handicap".

In June 1987, the United Nations Manual on Equalization of Opportunities for Disabled Persons was sent by the secretariat to all the ILSMH member societies.

End of 1986, the brochure United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons 1983-1992: World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons was distributed by the ILSMH secretariat to all the ILSMH member societies, in the languages available, together with a letter urging them to put pressure on their Governments to take action.

In 1988, ILSMH urged all its member societies to put pressure on their Governments to sign and to commit themselves to the important ILO Convention 159 (Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons).

ILSMH has been heavily involved in providing consultancy advice to UNESCO at the international level. It also helped UNESCO to formulate its medium-term action plan for the period 1990-1995. Several people closely associated with ILSMH have played a considerable part in the revision of the WHO manual Training Disabled People in the Community. ILSMH is currently working with IASSMD in the production of a small publication concerned with the low-cost, simplified assessments of people with mental handicaps in the context of developing countries.

A member of the ILSMH has been fully involved with UNICEF during these last years and has developed, on their behalf, some staff training manuals which are beginning to be widely used. A member of ILSMH has recently prepared a report for the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in Vienna, summarizing the achievement of the Decade of Disabled Persons and the tasks that can be accomplished before the end of the Decade, as well as to the end of the century and beyond.

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## 20. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (EAFORD)

(Category II)

As an international human rights organization, the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD) bases its philosophy and activities on the principle of "equality in dignity and rights" for peoples and individuals. As a practical measure towards this end, EAFORD calls for a return to the rule of international law.

Consistent with its grounding in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, from which the organization takes its name, EAFORD defends the rights of peoples and groups who are victims of racism and racial discrimination and emphasizes their rights to their cultures and lands. Thus, EAFORD supports and promotes especially anti-racism and self-determination, as affirmed in the Charter of the United Nations.

EAFORD operates as an educational/informational organization, providing published information to the United Nations and its agencies, and to other organizations, educational institutions, as well as to the general public upon request.

Adding to the composition of its Consultative and Executive Councils, made up of experts from 20 countries on five continents, EAFORD has invited to its Executive Council one new member from Kuwait and one new indigenous Cree member (Canada) since 1986.

From 1986 through 1989, all financial contributions to EAFORD have been from private individuals, from charitable, tax-exempt or other non-profit or philanthropic organizations, as well as from the sale of EAFORD publications.

### Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and other United Nations bodies

In the 1988 session, EAFORD covered seven agenda items, including questions of human rights in the occupied Arab territories and in South Africa, and on the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment. EAFORD also spoke on the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, on the measures to be adopted against all totalitarian and other ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance or other reasons, including nazism, fascism and neo-fascism, and addressed the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.

In 1989, EAFORD covered main agenda items including violations of human rights in Palestine, the right to self-determination, questions of violations of human rights in many parts of the world, and advisory services in the field of human rights and indigenous people's rights. United Nations Radio conducted an interview with EAFORD's representative on the work of the Commission on Human Rights in Africa.

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Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (Geneva, 1986-1989)

In 1988 EAFORD covered the following items: elimination of racial discrimination, violations of human rights under *apartheid*, administration of justice and the human rights of detainees, as well as the promotion, protection and administration of human rights at the national, regional and international levels. In 1989, EAFORD attention to minority human rights questions included: elimination of racial discrimination, adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of various forms of assistance in South Africa, violations of human rights in many parts of the world, elimination of all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief, and promotion of human rights and indigenous peoples' rights.

North American Regional NGO Symposium on the Quesion of Palestine (New York, 1986-1989)

European Regional NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine (Vienna, 1986 and 1989; Geneva, 1988)

International Meeting for NGOs on the Question of Palestine (Vienna, 1986 and 1989; Geneva, 1987 and 1988)

A Special Interest Workshop on aspects of the Palestinian question was chaired by EAFORD at the most recent international NGO meeting (Vienna, 30 August-1 September 1989).

EAFORD has also participated in:

Seminar on Human Rights in the United Nations (Geneva, 8-10 September 1986)

NGO Consultation with Indigenous Peoples (4-5 February 1988)

Seminar on International Responsibility for Namibia's Independence (Istanbul, 22-25 March 1988)

United Nations Forum for a Common and Secure Future (Geneva, 5-8 April 1988)

United Nations Symposium "US-USSR Negotiations on Nuclear and Space Arms" (Geneva, 8 April 1988)

Nineteenth United Nations (Fourth European Regional) Seminar on the Question of Palestine (Berlin, 25-29 April 1988)

Human Rights Meeting of the Special Committee of International NGOs (Geneva, 17 May 1988)

International Anti-racism Conference, Boras, Sweden (17-24 July 1988)

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Group of Five on Slavery, Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (Geneva, 1-4 August 1988)

United Nations Department of Public Information Annual Conference of Non-governmental Organizations (14-16 September 1988)

Global Consultation on Racism and Racial Discrimination, organized within the framework of the Second United Nations Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (Geneva, 3-6 October 1988)

Meeting of Chairmen of Treaty Bodies (Geneva, 10-14 October 1988)

International NGO Conference for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in the Second United Nations Decade (Geneva, 11, 14 October 1988)

Committee on Human Rights (Geneva, 24 October-11 November 1988)

Round-table on Civil and Political Rights (Geneva, 3 November 1988)

Conference of Non-governmental Organizations (CONGO) Board meeting (Geneva, 29-30 November 1988)

Consultation between the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and NGOs (Geneva, 12 December 1988)

General Assembly consideration of the question of Palestine (Geneva, 13-16 December 1988)

Seminar on the Effects of Racism and Racial Discrimination on Special and Economic Relations between Indigenous Peoples and States (Geneva, 16-20 January 1989)

Commission on Human Settlements (Habitat) (Cartagena, 24 April-2 May 1989); addressed UNCHS on findings of research into state policy of house and village demolitions in historic Palestine

World Health Assembly (Geneva, 1 May 1989)

Special Committee of NGOs on Human Rights (Geneva, 6 June 1989)

EAFORD has been engaged in various activities in association with other NGOs and is a full member of the NGO Committee on Human Rights (Geneva); the NGO Sub-Commission on Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid (Geneva); and the NGO Committee on Shelter and Community (New York).

## Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

International Labour Office: attended the ILO annual Conference and covered the revision of Convention 107 on indigenous peoples

International Maritime Organization

World Health Organization: EAFORD covered the 1988 General Assembly

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: consultations in 1989 with Human Rights and Peace Division (Paris)

Working Group on Indigenous Populations

Fourth Committee of the General Assembly (decolonization)

In 1987, EAFORD received United Nations "Peace Messenger" award

Published and distributed a study on "State terrorism at sea" on the occasion of the session of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) session (Rome, March 1988)

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## 21. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF EMPLOYERS

### (Category I)

Founded in 1920, the International Organisation of Employers (IOE) is the only world organization authoritatively representing the interests of employers of the free world in all social labour matters at the international level. Its aims and functions are as follows:

(a) It is dedicated to promoting private enterprise and to furthering the interests of employers and their organizations in all countries, and especially in the developing countries;

(b) It acts as a permanent liaison body for the exchange of views and experience among employers throughout the world, and is the recognized channel for the expression and promotion of the employer point of view in social matters in all international bodies;

(c) It has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and with the International Labour Organisation and close working relations with other international governmental and non-governmental bodies concerned with matters falling within its own sphere of activities;

(d) Its members comprise the central employer organizations of 99 countries of the free world.

### Participation in activities of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

(a) IOE was represented at the regular sessions of the Economic and Social Council, both in New York and Geneva, during the period under review;

(b) IOE pursued its close co-operation with the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations, participating in its meetings and taking an active part in the formulation of a code of conduct for transnational corporations. Joint statements from IOE and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) were submitted to present the views of business circles on the subject.

### Co-operation with United Nations agencies

#### International Labour Organisation (ILO)

By virtue of its consultative status with the ILO, IOE has been involved in all activities of this specialized agency of the United Nations, attending all tripartite meetings in its capacity as a co-ordinating body and the secretariat of the Employers Group.

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Particular attention was being paid to the defence of human rights within the ILO Committee on Freedom of Association and the ILO Committee on Discrimination; to the application of ILO conventions on social and labour standards and on human rights questions; as well as to technical assistance to employers' organizations in third world countries as partners in development.

Through its representation at the ILO Governing Body Committee on International Organisations, IOE is permanently following all United Nations activities related to ILO competencies.

### United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

The IOE's permanent representative in Vienna attended all meetings of the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO. Particular attention is being devoted to UNIDO's training activities for industrial manpower and to its sectoral activities.

### United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

The IOE's permanent representative in Vienna has continued to co-operate with the Centre.

## Implementation of United Nations resolutions

IOE has participated in the ILO actions aimed at implementing United Nations resolutions concerning action to combat racism and racial discrimination. To this effect it participated in the special meetings held prior to and during he International Labour Conferences during the period under review to give effect to the updated 1964 ILO Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid in the Republic of South Africa to which the IOE subscribes.

## Dissemination of information

IOE publishes, monthly, the Information Bulletin, which periodically covers the United Nations activities of particular importance to its members.

## Participation in United Nations conferences

In addition to the meetings mentioned above, representatives of IOE attended the following conferences in connection with the United Nations:

ICC-UN, GATT Economic Consultative Committee (Paris, February 1986 and March 1987)

Second Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower (Paris, September 1987)

Celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Vienna, November 1988)

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## 22. INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

(Category I)

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is the world's leading voluntary family planning organization, with members in 134 countries. It aims to initiate and support family planning services throughout the world and to educate people and Governments in the benefits for the whole family, particularly mothers and children, of spacing and planning births. It operates on a budget of over $60-70 million per annum. The local autonomous family planning associations (FPAs) also raise funds locally.

### Participation in United Nations meetings

IPPF has regularly attended the meetings of the United Nations Population Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women and the UNDP Governing Council (for the agenda items relating to UNFPA). It has regularly made written and oral statements at these meetings. IPPF attended the meetings of the ECOSOC in 1988 and 1989 and made a written statement on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

### Co-operation with United Nations bodies

In 1988, IPPF's pioneers, Mrs. Shidzue Kato of Japan and PROFAMILIA, IPPF's affiliate in Colombia, received United Nations Population Awards. IPPF was given this award in 1985. In 1988, IPPF received the World Health Organization "Health for All" award in recognition of IPPF's sustained and valuable contribution to the goals of "Health for All" and to WHO programmes.

In 1988/89 a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between UNFPA and IPPF laying down specific ways in which the two organizations could jointly run programmes, especially at the country level. UNFPA is one of the supporters of Earthwatch, the environment insert in IPPF's quarterly People magazine. Earthwatch has raised awareness of the crucial link both within the environment community and the population lobby.

IPPF has continued to work with the World Health Organization's research in the areas of human reproduction, AIDS, maternal and child health and adolescent fertility. The head of the Human Reproduction Research and Training Programme is Chairman of IPPF's International Medical Advisory Panel. IPPF is represented on several of the WHO Task Forces.

With the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Vienna, IPPF has worked closely with the Social Development and the Advancement of Women divisions. It has participated since 1987 in all meetings dealing with family issues and is co-operating with the Centre in planning for the International Year of the Family (1994).

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IPPF is also a member of the NGO committees for UNICEF and UNESCO and of the Conference of NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO). Flow of information has been maintained with several United Nations agencies and with the UN/NGO offices at Geneva, Vienna and New York.

## Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

IPPF promotes the United Nations resolutions dealing with the human right to family planning, reproductive rights (CEDAW) and programme to provide universal access to family planning information and services (International Conference on Population, 1984; UNFPA's Amsterdam Declaration, 1989; United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989). IPPF has provided this through its information service, publications, People quarterly maazine, press releases, memorandums to its Family Planning Associations (FPA) in 134 countries. Guidelines for international, regional and country level action is laid out in IPPF's three-year-plans, which form the basis of emphasis and action by FPAs. IPPF promotes actively the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies.

IPPF has informed its membership on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, on the status of women, developments regarding the International Year of the Family, outcomes from the Population Commission and UNDP Governing Councils, as well as the UNEP and United Nations initiatives on the environment.

IPPF has consulted with the United Nations NGO Unit at New York and Geneva; with staff from the United Nations Population Division in New York; and with the Advancement of Women Division and Social Development Division at Vienna. Other agencies with whom formal and informal consultations have been conducted in London, New York and Geneva include UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and FAO.

Papers have been prepared at the request of UNFPA, WHO, and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs on social support services, NGO contributions to population and UNFPA, collaboration with UNFPA, and on technical subjects.

In 1987 two major conferences were organized jointly by UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, the World Bank and IPPF: the "Safe Motherhood" and "Better Health for Mothers and Children through Family Planning" conferences. IPPF is collaborating with the other agencies in the follow-up to these conferences, especially in the Safe Motherhood initiative. IPPF is executing the Youth for Youth Promotion of Adolescent Reproductive Health through NGO Collaboration (one of the Safe Motherhood follow-up projects) funded by UNFPA with technical assistance from WHO. Plans for a Regional Arab Centre for Research and Training on Women, Family and Development, to be jointly financed by AGFUND, UNFPA, UNDP and IPPF are nearly finalized.

At the country level IPPF's member family planning associations in several countries are executing agencies for UNFPA-supported country projects. For example, in the African region, Senegal, Zambia, Guinea, Burkina Faso and Liberia, to mention a few, are working together with UNFPA and FPAs.

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## 23. INTERNATIONAL ROAD FEDERATION

(Category II)

The International Road Federation (IRF) is one organization administered through two equal headquarters in Washington, D.C., and Geneva. IRF works in close accord with the United Nations and its regional commissions in the improvement of land communications world-wide, and it supports and assists these agencies in achieving their objectives.

### Consultative and substantive activities

### Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

IRF is represented at all meetings of the Inland Transport Division of the Economic Commission for Europe pertaining to road development, road and transport statistics and road safety. IRF is also active in a number of specialized working groups established by the ITC. Recent activities have included:

(a) Participation in the working party on the revision of the European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries (AGR);

(b) Participation in the informal technical group on the amendments to the 1968 conventions on road traffic and road signs and signals;

(c) Participation in the group of experts on road traffic safety;

(d) Collaboration in the promotion of the first United Nations Road Safety Week (1-7 October 1990);

(e) Participation in the meeting of the directors of roads of the 10 countries co-operating in the Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM), held at Istanbul (30 April-3 May 1990) under the auspices of the ECE.

IRF prepared a major position paper on the effects of "Europe '92" on transport, border crossing, public transport and traffic safety, which was distributed to the United Nations and other interested organizations.

### Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

The Sixth IRF African Highway Conference was held at Cairo (21-26 September 1986). An in-depth review of the infrastructure situation of each African country was presented, and numerous experts provided technical advice in all matters pertaining to the planning, construction and maintenance of road networks. The director of ECA's Transport Division had a direct role in the evaluation of the conference and in the drawing up of recommendations.

IRF was prominently represented at the Second African Road Safety Congress held at Addis Ababa from 16 to 20 October 1989, under the supervision of the ECA

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and OECD. Both ECE and ECA have been actively involved in the IRF symposia on "The Mediterranean Area and the Road", the last of which was held at Palermo, Italy (25-27 May 1988).

### NGO Committee on Transport and Telecommunications

At the invitation of the organizing committee, IRF has applied for membership on the Committee.

## Informational activities in support of United Nations programmes

IRF regularly supplies the United Nations Statistical Office with copies of its annual World Road Statistics which provides the Statistical Office with information for its Statistical Yearbook.

In 1989 IRF provided, at the request of the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, a collection of highway engineering and management textbooks and catalogues for the Burma Highway Engineering Library.

IRF is listed in the UNDP Survey of Technical Information Resource Services.

IRF periodically files reports with UNESCO and with UN/DTCD concerning the availability of its training and study programmes for the UNESCO Study Abroad publication, and for other forms of dissemination.

World Highways, the monthly publication of IRF, Washington, and Routes du Monde, the monthly publication of IRF, Geneva, consistently offer maximum coverage to United Nations transport affairs. Among recently featured articles have been ECOSOC/ECA/ECE, "Endorsement of transport link through Gibraltar"; United Nations Environment Programme; "United Nations support for the Sub-Saharan African Transport Programme"; "Second United Nations Decade for Transport and Communications in Africa"; "United Nations resolution on aid to Central America"; ESCAP, "Support for technology transfer for rural roads"; ECA, "Report on the Trans-African Highway Programme".

## 24. INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT UNION

### (Category II)

The International Road Transport Union (IRU), founded in 1948, was granted consultative status by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 1949. According to its Constitution, its aims are "to contribute to the promotion and prosperity, in all countries, of national and international road transport and to safeguard the interests of professional road transport and transport on own account" (art. 2).

### Co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe

The IRU is represented at all major meeting of the Transport Division of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), including those of the Inland Transport Committee and the Working Parties on Road Transport, Combined Transport, Transport of Dangerous Goods, Statistics, Transport Trends, and Customs Questions affecting Transport. It regularly puts forward proposals to all of these groups and their subsidiary bodies.

It has taken an active part in the meetings devoted to revision of the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic (1968).

It was represented at the seminars organized by the ECE Transport Division in Krakow (1986), Leningrad (1988) and Geneva (1989).

It also took an active part in the work to prepare the United Nations Convention on civil liability for damage caused during carriage of dangerous goods by road, rail and inland navigation vessels (CRTD), finalized on 10 October 1990.

The Director of the Transport Division represented and spoke on behalf of the United Nations at the XXth and XXIst IRU World Congresses, held respectively at Frankfurt-on-Main in 1986 and Istanbul in 1988.

The IRU Secretariat General has a close and fruitful working relationship with the Transport Division of the Economic Commission for Europe. It also participates actively in the work of the Working Party on Trade Facilitation of the ECE Trade and Commerce Division.

### Co-operation with the other regional commissions

The IRU maintains a working relationship with the Economic Commissions for Africa (ECA), the Social and Economic Commissions for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Western Asia (ESCWA) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); they were invited to attend the bi-annual World Congress of IRU.

The Chief of the Transport Division of ECLAC represented the United Nations at the XXIInd IRU World Congress, held at Rio de Janeiro in 1990. IRU is envisaging setting up a Latin American office, one of whose tasks will be to co-operate with ECLAC.

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### Co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme

The IRU actively participated in the meetings organized under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme to prepare the Global Convention on the control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, signed in March 1989.

### Co-operation with the International Labour Organisation

The IRU co-operates with the ILO in relation to working conditions and training in the road transport industry.

### Co-operation with ECOSOC in the field of narcotics

The IRU is regularly represented at meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies.

### United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

The IRU is participating in work on the preparation of a Convention on the liability of transport terminal operators in international trade.

## Publications

The IRU reproduces, in its Handbook of International Road Transport the texts of the convention on the contract for the international carriage of goods by road and of the customs convention on the international transport of goods under cover of TIR carnets, together with its annexes and appendices.

It also publishes, jointly with one of its member Associations, a Guide to the European agreement on the international transport of dangerous goods by road (ADR), signed under the auspices of the ECE.

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## 25. INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE

(Category II)

The International Social Service (ISS) is an international, non-governmental organization founded in 1924. It provides service on a world-wide basis, to assist people with personal, family, social and legal problems deriving from their moving from one country to another, or who need assistance in a country other than their own. The service is provided irrespective of nationality, race, religious or political persuasion. ISS assembles and submits to official bodies - both national and international - evidence based on its day-to-day experience, indicating possibilities for remedial national legislation or international agreements. ISS presently has 15 national units, and correspondents in more than 100 other countries.

### Participation in United Nations meetings

ISS has been represented, as far as its limited financial resources have allowed, at regular sessions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Social Development; the Working Group on a Draft Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Commission on Human Rights; the UNICEF Executive Board, and the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner for Refugees Programme.

ISS also participated in the following conferences and seminars:

International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, 12-26 June 1987)

Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (Vienna, 7-15 September 1987)

European Workshop on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Milan, 7-9 September 1988)

United Nations Seminar on Cultural Dialogue between the Countries of Origin and the Host Countries of Migrant Workers (Athens, 18-26 September 1989)

International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees (Geneva, 13-14 June 1989)

### Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

The main areas of international action have related to family and child welfare, human rights, rights of refugees, migrants and minority groups.

The General Secretariat and ISS Units in Greece, Hong Kong, Italy and Venezuela are under project agreement with UNHCR. Close contact has been maintained with UNHCR in Geneva, and with several branch offices, in order to ensure fruitful co-operation.

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## Other relevant activities

### Implementation of United Nations resolutions

The ISS General Secretariat continues to circulate regularly United Nations documents and information material relating to areas of special interest to ISS units, for action, where appropriate, for approach to their national authorities and for information of local services. Reports on ISS co-operation with the United Nations are made to the Executive Committee twice yearly, and to the full International Council every three years.

The ISS newsletter, ISS in Brief, published three or four times a year in English and French, contains information on United Nations activities: resolutions, reports and documents.

On the occasion of the International Conferences on Social Welfare, held by the International Council on Social Welfare (Tokyo, 1986; Berlin, 1988), ISS organized two Special Interest meetings on adoption, which mainly focused on the United Nations Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally.

On 10-11 June 1987, ISS organized an NGO Expert Meeting at Vienna jointly with the International Catholic Child Bureau and the International Foster Care Organization on the "Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on Social and Legal Principles Relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children", under the auspices of the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

On 14-15 November 1989, a Second NGO Expert Meeting on the same Declaration was held at Geneva, organized by the same agencies, on the theme: "Foster placement, nationally and internationally".

## Consultations

Through the ISS General Secretariat at Geneva, and its representatives in New York and Vienna, consultation has continued with the United Nations secretariats in all three centres, in relation to the main areas of action indicated above, for example, with (a) the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs concerning programmes on the family; (b) the Centre for Human Rights and UNICEF concerning the draft Convention on the Rights of the Child; (c) the Secretariat in New York concerning the draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children; and (d) UNHCR concerning Indo-Chinese refugees.

ISS participated in the NGO *Ad Hoc* Group, which was invited by UNICEF and the Commission on Human Rights to present their views on the text of the draft Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the United Nations Working Group in 1988. ISS was given the lead to review Article 11 regarding adoption. With the strong support both from the other members of the NGO Ad Hoc Group and from UNICEF, ISS argued that this article be reformulated to ensure consistency with the United Nations Declaration on Social and Legal Principles related to the Protection and Welfare of Children with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally.

Until 1989 ISS has been on the Board of the NGO Committee for UNICEF.

## Preparation of material

United Nations questionnaire on the activities of organizations concerned directly or indirectly with aging (1986).

## Publications

In 1987 ISS published the book Unaccompanied children in emergencies: A Field Guide for Their Care and Protection, with the support of UNICEF and UNHCR. This publication was designed as a reference manual for field personnel involved in the care of unaccompanied minors.

## 26. INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES (IULA)

(Category I)

The International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) was founded in 1913, in Ghent, Belgium. The latest revision of its constitution was in September 1989. Its aims and purposes are to promote local autonomy; contribute toward the improvement of local administration; study questions concerning the life and activities of local authorities and the welfare of citizens; promote participation of the population in civic affairs; establish and develop international municipal relations.

Membership is derived from active national local government associations, municipalities, and various public administration and local government institutions in 71 countries. The Latin American section was established in 1981 at Quito; the Africa Section, at Harare, in 1984; the Middle East Section, at Istanbul in 1987; the Asia and the Pacific Section, at Jakarta in 1989; the North America Section, at Washington, D.C., in April 1990.

Financing is provided by members' dues, contracts and grants from official bodies.

### Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and conferences

IULA has permanent representatives in New York and Vienna, who attend appropriate meetings in New York and Vienna. In addition, IULA is represented at ECLA meetings by various members, in accordance with the theme and location of the meeting, and at ESCAP meetings also by members in accordance with subject and site of meeting.

IULA submitted a written statement on its activities to ESCAP at its forty-fourth session (Jakarta, April 1988).

IULA attended the meeting on low waste technology (The Hague, October 1988).

### Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

IULA has particularly close relations with Habitat. This United Nations body co-operates with IULA's Latin American Section: a training workshop on urban local government finance was jointly organized at Quito, and Habitat is a co-sponsor of a pilot project on urban development. IULA's former Secretary General, J. G. van Putten, is President of HIC (Habitat International Council), which he helped found and which was housed in the IULA secretariat for several years; he continues to represent IULA within this NGO.

Articles written by Habitat staff have been printed in IULA's publication, Planning and Administration.

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IULA also has consultative status with UNESCO, WHO and UNICEF and co-operates with UNDP, UNFPA and other related bodies in meetings and projects of mutual interest within the regional sections of IULA. IULA's special interest group, the World Union of Wholesale Markets, maintains ties with FAO, exchanging information and expertise.

In May 1987, IULA's representative presented to the Economic Committee of the Economic and Social Council at a meeting in New York a "Worldwide Declaration of Local Self-Government", which was adopted by the twenty-seventh World Congress of IULA in Rio de Janeiro in September 1985. Member States were asked to review the Declaration and send in written comments by July 1988 so that the Declaration could be considered in detail at the Ninth Meeting of Experts in Public Administration and Finance in 1989. The Ninth Meeting recommended that the Secretary-General of the United Nations request those Governments that had not yet replied to submit their replies as soon as possible.

Further, it is suggested that officials of United Nations bodies with a particular interest in the subject-matter attend IULA congresses and conferences, where they may be invited speakers or may speak informally during the discussion periods.

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## 27. INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT

(Category II)

The International Union of Public Transport (IUPT) was founded in 1985 at Brussels, as the "International Union of Tramways, Local Railways and Public Motor Transport". The present name was adopted in 1939. Its aims are to study all problems connected with urban and regional public transport and overall mobility and promote its progress from the technical, economic and social standpoints and in the public interest.

The International Management Committee is elected by a General Assembly of members. The Management Committee elects a President (two-year period, renewable once) and seven Vice-Presidents, and appoints International Technical Commissions. Effective membership is open to all public transport undertakings, both public and private, and to public authorities. Associate membership is open to suppliers to the public transport industry.

### Events

Biennial Congresses (reserved for members); recent congresses: Montreal (1977), Helsinki (1979), Dublin (1981), Rio de Janeiro (1983), Brussels (1985), Lausanne (1987), Budapest (1989). Around 2,000 attendees at the last Congress and 300 firms at the transport exhibition. The next Congress is planned to be held at Stockholm, 2-7 June 1991.

Regional conferences: Fez (1986), Singapore (1988) and Blantrye (1989).

Specialized conferences: Gmunden (1988, Regional Transport), Berlin (1989, Regional and Commuter Rail), Brussels (1989, Urban Rail and the European Single Market), Brussels (1990, Information Technology and Public Transport).

### Activities covered by international commissions/sub-committees and working parties

### Activities related to one transport mode

Metropolitan Railways (operations, rolling stock, fixed installations, finance and commerce, electric installations and security)

Light rail

Buses (design and maintenance, operations)

### Activities related to all modes

Transport economics

Traffic and urban planning

Regional transport (rail and road)

Automation

European actions

Developing countries

Human resources

Relations with inter-governmental organizations

IUPT actively collaborates with the United Nations (Convention with Short-Term Advisory Service); the World Bank (WB-UITP Project on Bus Operation in Africa); European Communities (representation in the Consultative Committee on Procurement; Strategic Consultative Committee for Transport Telematics; DRIVE Requirements Board); Task Force on Railway Industry etc.

Publications

Revue (Public Transport International), biblio., index

Congressional reports and proceedings

UITP Statistical Handbook (covering 1,150 public transport networks)

Special studies and technical recommendations for Metropolitan Railways, Light Rail and Buses

Co-operation with Jane's Urban Transport.

## Membership and finance

IUTP members (about 1,700) represent public transport in more than 70 countries in all continents.

Financing is drawn from member's dues, sales of publications and registration fees at congresses, conferences and exhibitions. Operating income (year 1989): BF 151,003,000 (about $US 4,000,000).

## 28. JUNIOR CHAMBER INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

Junior Chamber International (JCI) (formerly Jaycees International) is a federation of national Junior Chambers comprising more than 400,000 members in 110 countries and territories. JCI geographic boundaries were expanded during 1986-1989 with the establishment of affiliated organizations in Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Hungary, Macau, Madagascar, Poland, Sierra Leone, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Swaziland, Togo and Turkey.

The purpose of JCI is to contribute to the advancement of the global community by providing an opportunity for young people to develop the leadership skills, social responsibility and fellowship necessary to create positive change. Sharing humanitarian goals similar to the United Nations, JCI encourages its member organizations to support and, when appropriate, to work with the United Nations and its agencies.

### Participation in United Nations meetings

During the period 1986-1989, JCI representatives participated in the following meetings of the United Nations agencies and related Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Committees:

United Nations Department of Public Information NGO Conference (New York, January 1987 and September 1989)

UNICEF NGO Committee annual General Meeting and Forum (New York, April 1987, 1988 and 1989)

International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, June 1987)

Commission on Human Rights, forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions (Geneva, March 1988 and 1989)

United Nations Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Triennial General Assembly (New York, September 1988)

### Co-operation with United Nations bodies and agencies and other relevant activities

JCI supported various programmes of the United Nations and its agencies both directly and indirectly from 1986 through 1989. In support of the United Nations designation of 1986 as the "International Year of Peace", JCI adopted an international theme programme entitled "Jaycees: Young People for World Peace". Adopted for a five-year period, the programme encouraged members throughout the world to promote peace through a variety of educational, recreational and cultural programmes. JCI was singled out by Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar as a "Peace Messenger" for its efforts to promote peace. JCI representatives accepted the award at a United Nations "Peace Messenger" award presentation ceremony at Geneva. JCI members also participated in the "First Earth Run".

In 1986, at its XLI World Congress in Nagoya, Japan, JCI entered into a formal relationship in support of UNICEF and children. The JCI-UNICEF declaration mandates that JCI actively encourage its members to work with UNICEF to support child survival and development efforts and international recognition of children's rights. The declaration also singles out oral rehydration therapy (ORT) as an action programme for JCI members. As a result of the declaration, members have launched hundreds of projects to benefit children and UNICEF. These have ranged from oral rehydration therapy and water sanitation projects to greeting card sales and public awareness campaigns. Members have conducted these projects in industrialized countries with the support of UNICEF National Committees and in developing countries with the guidance of UNICEF field offices. In 1987 JCI conducted a survey of member attitudes and knowledge about the United Nations. The results were released in a subsequent JCI publication. Also in 1987, JCI was privileged to receive UNICEF Executive Director James Grant as a guest speaker at the organization's XLII World Congress in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

In 1988 JCI, in co-operation with UNICEF, produced a videotape presentation regarding oral rehydration therapy. The videotape was designed to inform members about the life-saving potential of ORT and to motivate members to join with UNICEF to combat diarrhoeal disease in developing countries.

In support of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the UNICEF effort to draft and adopt a Convention on the Rights of the Child, JCI launched a new international theme programme in 1989 entitled "Children's Rights for a Better Tomorrow." To encourage member interest and involvement in the programme and the Convention, JCI distributed information on the plight of children and the need for an international Convention.

JCI also held theme programme-related events at its regional conferences and World Congress; these included seminars and speech contests on children's rights. At JCI's XLIV World Congress in Birmingham, England, the JCI General Assembly voted unanimously to encourage the United Nations General Assembly to adopt the Convention and to encourage JCI members to advocate the Convention's ratification among their national Government leaders.

With the assistance of the United Nations Department of Public Information, its Group Programme Unit and UNICEF, JCI held the first celebration of "JCI Day at the United Nations" in December 1989. Marking JCI's 45th anniversary, the day-long event featured tours of the United Nations Headquarters and speaker presentations on a variety of topics related to the work of the United Nations and UNICEF.

During the period 1986-1989, JCI officials met with officials of the United Nations and its agencies on several occasions. These meetings included:

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, United Nations Secretary-General (October 1986 and January 1988)

James Grant, UNICEF Executive Director (November 1987 and January 1988)

Brenda McSweeney, United Nations Volunteers Co-ordinator (September 1989)

Térèse P. Sévigny, United Nations Under-Secretary-General (December 1989)

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## 29. LATIN AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE

(Category II)

The aim of the Latin American Iron and Steel Institute (ILAFA) is to study the economic and statistical, marketing, technical and scientific aspects of steel production and the raw materials of which steel is made. In the period under review it engaged in the following activities:

(a) Workshop to Consult on Strategies for the Development of Latin American and Caribbean Resources (14-16 December 1987);

(b) "Eliezer Batista da Silva" prize established by the Companhia Vale do Rio Doce (CVRD) (28 October 1988): co-ordination by ILAFA and ECLAC;

(c) Meeting on the Use of Steel in Social Housing (Caracas, 2-6 November 1988) to commemorate the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless proclaimed by the General Assembly in resolution 43/181;

(d) Consultation with various ECLAC officials.

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## 30. LIBERAL INTERNATIONAL (WORLD LIBERAL UNION)

(Category II)

The Liberal International (World Liberal Union) (LI) aims to win general acceptance of liberal principles, which are international in their nature, throughout the world; to foster the growth of a free society based on personal liberty, personal responsibility and social justice; and to provide the means of co-operation and interchange of information between member organizations, and between men and women of all countries who accept these principles.

The Liberal International now has 48 member parties in 35 countries world wide and increasingly new members from Eastern and Central Europe.

On 23 February 1990 the Liberal International presented its first statement to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva.

On 16 and 17 June 1986, the Liberal International, together with the other three democratic internationals, adopted the "Vienna Statement on Population, Development and Peace" at a meeting organized by UNFPA.

In October 1986 the LI Congress welcomed Rafael M. Salas, then Executive Director of UNFPA, to its annual Congress at Hamburg. In 1987 Dr. Nafis Sadik, the Executive Director of UNFPA, attended the Ottawa Congress and Dr. Tatsuro Kunugi, Deputy Executive Director of UNFPA, attended the 1988 Congress at Pisa, Italy.

A number of LI resolutions have referred to various United Nations institutions:

1986

On refugees. The Congress "recognizes the absolute importance of the Geneva Convention of 1951 and the Protocol of 1967 referring to the Status of Refugees".

On the follow-up process to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The Congress "considers that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures will give an impulse to the negotiations on chemical weapons at the United Nations disarmament conference in Geneva".

On world environmental policy. The Congress "expresses its support for the constructive work undertaken by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and stresses the need for close co-operation between UNFPA and the international environmental institutions".

1987

On international drug trafficking. The Congress "calls for support for the programmes of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control".

The Leaders, meeting in 1987, discussed a paper on international organizations, including the United Nations and its institutions.

1988

On Eritrea. The Congress "recalls and supports the United Nations resolution of 1950".

On toxic waste. The Congress "urges that the recommendations accepted by the United Nations General assembly on the basis of the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development are followed up by all the member countries and international organizations".

1989

On Tibet. The Congress "calls on the Secretary-General of the United Nations to put pressure on the Chinese Government to enforce the implementation of the three United Nations resolutions of 1959, 1961 and 1965, passed on Tibet".

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## 31. SOCIETY OF COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION

### (Category II)

During the last four years the Society of Comparative Legislation had been engaged, as in the past, in sending reports, in replying to questionnaires, and through its meetings and publications, in studying the problems in which the United Nations is particularly interested.

Since 1979 we have published in an annual volume, Journées de la Société de législation comparée, all the reports presented at the Congresses held the previous year. In 1989 we published volume 10.

We also publish, in the Revue internationale de droit comparé, articles on subjects under consideration by the United Nations: for example, in recent numbers, articles on the concept of equality in the decisions of the United States Supreme Court (No. 1/1987); on the role of law in contemporary societies (No. 3/1988); and on law in the face of modern problems of audio-visual communication (Special issue No. 2/1989).

Finally, we published in 1989 a volume on Japanese law entitled Etudes de droit japonais and we are preparing for 1990 a volume on Le droit du travail hier et demain.

### Relations with the United Nations

Our Society is represented at the United Nations, New York, by a professor of the Columbia University School of Law, who takes part in the meetings to which he is invited.

### Replies to questionnaires and inquiries on various occasions

We have not been able to reply to the United Nations requests as often as we would have liked for several reasons:

(a) We have received very few United Nations documents inviting us to participate in meetings;

(b) When we have received such invitations, there was often not enough time to allow us to appoint a representative;

(c) Our modest means do not allow us to pay for representatives to travel sometimes very long distances, and we often have to rely on the goodwill of our members;

(d) Finally, we have received no survey or questionnaires covering our field, and we are ready to provide requested information when the occasion arises, as we have done in the past.

All the United Nations documents that we received are sorted, classified and made available to our members and the many users (researchers, teachers, lawyers, students) of our large library.

We are also ready, as we have done in the past, to publish reports on United Nations meetings if we receive them.

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## 32. WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

(Category II)

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) brings together women of different political and philosophical backgrounds united in their determination to study, make known and help to abolish the political, social, economic and psychological causes of war, and to work for a constructive peace. WILPF works for economic and social justice, for the full respect of human rights, for the strengthening of international law, the peaceful settlement of international conflicts, for total and universal disarmament, for the protection of the environment, and for international co-operation. It works for a comprehensive, common, global security system, and fully supports the United Nations system, considering it central to the resolution of the above issues.

In the four-year period covered by this report, WILPF established new sections in Colombia, Bolivia, Kenya, Palestine, Peru and Senegal, and re-established the sections in Chile, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

With the growing recognition of the interrelationship of the many global issues death with by different bodies of the United Nations system, WILPF's activities in support of the United Nations had to be broadened. This has brought the organisation into closer contact with United Nations bodies, such as UNCTAD, UNICEF, and with departments of the United Nations Secretariat concerned with disarmament affairs, political and Security Council affairs and public information; with the Centre Against *Apartheid*, Division for Palestinian Rights, Centre on Transnational Corporations, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Institute for Disarmament Research, and during the period covered by the report, with the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia and the secretariat of the Council for Namibia.

### Participation in United Nations meetings

WILPF followed the annual sessions of the Economic and Social Council and participated regularly in the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. It made the following oral statements to the Commission on Human Rights: at the forty-second session, two under item 12; at the forty-third session, one each under items 5 and 12; at the forty-fourth session, one each under items 3, 4 and 10, and two under item 12; at the forty-fifth session, one each under items 5, 10 and 11. In addition, WILPF supported a number of joint NGO statements under various items of the agenda and gave assistance to NGO representatives who came from afar to attend the sessions of the Commission, the Sub-Commission and its working groups. WILPF also participated regularly in the meetings of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and in informal consultations with members of the Committee.

WILPF's Secretary-General, in her capacity as secretary of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization, was invited to speak at the United Nations Global Consultation on Racism, held at Geneva in October 1988. She also took part in the round tables, organized by the United Nations Office at Geneva, on 21 March 1988, observing the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and on International Day of Peace, 1988. WILPF was invited by staff members of the Centre for Human Rights to informal consultations concerning racism, the implementation of the Human Rights Information Campaign and the right to development.

WILPF representatives at the United Nations ensured that national sections, branches and interested individual members receive United Nations materials to help them in their work in support of the United Nations. Representatives were invited to speak at national and local meetings about the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and helped to organize local workshops and seminars. For example, in 1988 and 1989 articles were written, and seminars and workshops were organised to make known the contents of the report, Our Common Future.

WILPF encouraged its members and friends to visit the United Nations in New York, Geneva and Vienna, and also regional offices. Annually, around 8 March - International Women's Day - WILPF with other NGOs brought women from different countries to the United Nations at Geneva to discuss issues of peace dealt with by the United Nations. Specifically, topics addressed were ways and means to implement the provisions in the section on Peace, contained the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; disarmament, understanding and co-operation; disarmament, justice and peace; and the United Nations role in disarmament and the peaceful settlement of conflict, with special focus on Namibia.

WILPF is an active member of a joint United Nations NGO Committee on Development Education for Women. Between 1986 and 1989, WILPF contributed in particular to the education kits on Women and Peace and Women and the World Economic Crisis. Work was begun on a development education book dealing with women and the environment.

## Participation in joint NGO activities

Considerable resources were devoted to supporting United Nations resolutions and programmes through NGO committees and joint NGO actions. A reresentative of WILPF was elected to the NGO/Department of Public Information Executive Committee. She chaired the Audio-Visual Committee. This Committee works with the Periodical and Display Committees to promote audio-visual materials about the United Nations for use by NGOs. As an outgrowth of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985), she produced and directed "It's Up to Us", a film that illustrates the common issues women of developed and developing countries face. The film was shown at United Nations Headquarters in New York and nationally through the Public Broadcasting Corporation and on university campuses.

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As secretary of the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization, WILPF took major responsibility in 1988 for initiatives regarding questions of indigenous peoples; a consultation in early February in support of a number of resolutions on this issue that were before the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights, and a statement, presented orally, on behalf of 26 international NGOs to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its 1988 session. Other efforts included: the organization of the International NGO Conference for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in the Second United Nations Decade (1988); the International NGO Seminar on Southern Africa (Kiev, USSR, May 1988); and, in co-operation with the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, the international NGO Seminar on Education against Apartheid (Geneva, September 1988).

WILPF took part in the NGO conference to mark the International Year of Peace, "Together for Peace" (January 1986, Geneva).

As president of the Special NGO Committee for Disarmament, WILPF's Secretary-General helped organize and was co-president of an NGO Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, held at Stockholm in May 1987 in preparation for the United Nations conference on the subject. In preparation for the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, WILPF took an active part in the organization of the "NGO Forum for a Common and Secure Future", held in April 1988 at the Palais des Nations, Geneva.

WILPF was a preparatory committee member and active contributor to the NGO seminar on Human Rights and the Disadvantaged, held at Paris from 8 to 10 December 1988 to mark the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

As a member of the Bureau of the Special NGO Committee on Transnational Corporations, WILPF contributed to the International Consultation on TNCs and the Protection of the Environment (Geneva, November 1989). As secretary of the Special NGO Committee on Development, WILPF took major responsibility for organizing the NGO Conference on "People and the Debt Crisis - Challenge for NGOs" held at Geneva from 27 to 29 November 1989.

WILPF is a member of the Board of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status (CONGO) with the Economic and Social Council and as such participates actively in matters related to the NGO relationship with the Council and other United Nations bodies. In Geneva, it holds the presidency of the Special NGO Committee for Disarmament, the Secretariat for the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization and the co-secretaryship of the Special NGO Committee on Development. It is a member of the Board of the Special NGO Committee on Transnational Corporations. In New York, WILPF is represented on the Publications Committee of Disarmament Times, and contributes to the various NGO committees established by the CONGO.

WILPF monitored the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women and worked for the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women adopted by the United Nations in 1985.

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WILPF participated in the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in New York in 1987, and presented both a written and an oral statement. It disseminated the Joint Declaration by the Panel of Eminent Personalities in the Field of Disarmament and Development (1986) and the Final Document of the Conference (1987), and followed up with workshops on the linkages between disarmament and development. At the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament WILPF made an oral statement and initiated a joint statement by women's organizations. Its Secretary-General, as president of the Special NGO Committee for Disarmament, was co-chairperson of a working group called upon to make recommendations to the United Nations Preparatory Committee for the Special Session on NGO participation and speakers at the special session. WILPF representatives monitored the work of the First, Second and Third Committees of the United Nations General Assembly.

As a member of the International Co-ordinating Committee on the Question of Palestine, WILPF spoke at a meeting on 30 November 1987, convened by the United Nations Office at Geneva to mark the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (29 November).

## Information and education about the United Nations

As in previous periods, WILPF included in its annual Executive Committee meetings and its 1986 and 1989 international congresses a special session on the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The participants heard and discussed reports by the WILPF representatives. WILPF sections and branches followed up by increasing their efforts to inform about, promote and support the United Nations through more reporting of United Nations work in their bulletins and journals, writing letters and articles for publication in national and local media, speaking on local TV and radio, organizing workshops on the United Nations in local communities, requesting libraries to carry United Nations publications and mounting special displays showing the United Nations at work.

WILPF continued its internship programme which provides each year for three young women to work for nine months at its international office at Geneva, and for two months in New York monitoring the United Nations General Assembly. The three programmes, in disarmament, human rights and development, focus on United Nations efforts in these areas. The interns reported on the meetings they followed, and at the end of each Assembly issued a report on the resolutions adopted in their respective fields. In the period covered by this report, interns came from Canada, Ghana, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden and the United States of America.

Reports on the work of the United Nations were included regularly in the WILPF quarterly journal Pax et Libertas: International News, as well as in special circular mailings, with alerts and proposals for action. Backgrounders and fact sheets were issued and disseminated on specific issues on the United Nations agenda. Topics covered were: the debt crisis, international financial institutions, refugee women, the United Nations negotiated agreement concerning the situation in Afghanistan, the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, chemical weapons, halting nuclear weapons testing, and the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

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## 33. WORLD ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

(Category II)

Today there are over 10,000 local YMCAs in over 100 countries. Recently the YMCA has renewed its activities in Eastern Europe. The global membership is over 27 million members.

The current priorities of the YMCA are: Christian mission, justice and peace, mobilizing world YMCA action with regard to international issues such as racism, particularly *apartheid*, Central America, and the Palestinian problem; migrant workers and human rights; peace concerns, militarism, nuclear disarmament, development issues, health for all, youth and women, refugees.

The World Alliance of YMCAs maintains relationships with the following United Nations bodies and its agencies:

Economic and Social Council and its related agencies (consultative status, category 11)

Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

UNDP

UNESCO (consultative status, category B)

Collective Consultation with International Youth NGOs

UNICEF (consultative status with Executive Board)

ILO (on Special List of NGOs)

UNHCR

UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East)

NGO conferences related to the Council and UNESCO.

In the period under review the World Alliance:

(a) Pursued action against *apartheid* through disinvestment campaigns, worked in black townships and homelands, campaigned for sports' boycotts;

(b) Pursued international action in favour of Palestinian rights;

(c) Promoted major peace and disarmament campaigns;

(d) Supported United Nations Decade for Women through programmes for equal status;

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(e) Promoted literacy drives around the world.

Collaboration was mainly with the following United Nations bodies:

Centre for Human Rights, Geneva

Conference on Disarmament, Geneva

UNHCR, Geneva

UNRWA

UNDP, New York

UNESCO, Paris

United Nations Office at Geneva

UNHCR and UNRWA actively support YMCA work with refugees.

## Representation at United Nations and NGO meetings, 1986-1989

### 1986

UNFPA Conference on Population and Urban Future (Barcelona, Spain, 19-22 May)

Conference on Global Security in the 80s: Role of the United Nations (Vienna, 25-27 June)

UNESCO Working Group (Paris, 23-25 July)

UNHCR Executive Committee (Geneva, 6-13 October)

UNESCO Collective Consultation on International Understanding, Peace and Social Justice (Paris, 23-25 October)

### 1987

UNESCO Working Group (Paris, 14-16 January)

United Nations briefing on various meetings concerning human rights (Geneva, 18 March)

United Nations Disaster Relief Organization: Special meeting on Lebanon (Geneva, 20 March)

Meeting of UNESCO Working Group of Youth Division and *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Drug Prevention (Paris, 27-28 April)

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UNESCO Youth Leaders' Training (Denmark, 4-10 May)

UNHCR annual Round Table on Protection of Refugees (Geneva, 19 May)

International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, 17-26 June)

UNESCO Conference on Youth Exchange (Rome, 22-26 June)

International Conference on Relationship between Disarmament and Development (New York, 24 August-11 September)

Fourth United Nations International NGO Meeting on the Question of Palestine (Geneva, 7-9 September)

UNESCO Collective Consultation (Madrid, 7-13 September)

United Nations "Peace Messenger" ceremony (New York, 15 September)

General Assembly, opening (New York, 15 September)

Special UNDRO briefing on Lebanon (Geneva, 22 September)

UNHCR Executive Committee Meeting (Geneva, 5-6 October)

UNICEF Board (New York, 4 November)

Meeting with United Nations representative (New York, 12-13 November)

Human Rights Day Commemoration (New York, 10 December)

1988

UNHCR Consultation on Protection (Geneva, 15 January)

Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: Special NGO Committee on Disarmament (New York, 25 January)

United Nations Centre Against *Apartheid* (New York, 28 January)

United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africa (UNETPSA), Centre Against *Apartheid* (New York, 28 January)

Centre for Human Rights (New York, 5 February)

NGLS, Africa Focus Project (New York, 25 February)

UNESCO Working Group (Paris, 25-26 February)

Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, 2-4 March)

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United Nations Centre Against *Apartheid* (New York, 24 March)

UNRWA/West Bank (East Jerusalem, 15 April)

United Nations Special Committee against *Apartheid* (New York, 6 May)

Workshop on United Nations Centre for Human Rights (New York, 19 May)

Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (31 May-25 June)

Meeting to promote 1981 United Nations Declaration on Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination based on Religion or Belief (Geneva, 15 June)

Annual DPI/NGO Conference on the Role of the United Nations in Conflict Resolution, Peace-keeping and Global Security (New York, 14-16 September)

Annual UNHCR/NGO briefing (Geneva, 30 September)

UNICEF Conference (New York, 7 October)

UNESCO Collective Consultation and GIM, seventy-second session (Paris, 9-13 October)

United Nations Day: Symposium on Role of the United Nations in Maintenance of International Peace and Security (Geneva, 24 October)

UNA/USA Briefing on United States Human Rights Policies (New York, 10 November)

UNRWA/Gaza (Gaza, 18 November)

UNHCR Consultation on Refugees and Disabilities (Crêt-Bér, Switzerland, 28-30 November)

United Nations World AIDS Day (Human Rights Aspects) (New York, 1 December)

1989

United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africa (UNETPSA, New York, 6 September)

UNHCR Executive Committee (Geneva, 4-10 October)

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## 34. WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS

(Category II)

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) was founded in 1928. It is an informal educational organization for girls which currently consists of 112 national Girl Guide/Girl Scout organizations with a total membership of more than 8 million.

In accordance with the principles of membership, member organizations adhere to the fundamental principles of the original Promise and Law (laid down by the Founder, Lord Baden-Powell). They are self-governing and independent of any political organization; they do not support any political party and have a membership which is voluntary and open to all girls without distinction of creed, race, nationality or any other circumstance.

WAGGGS, as an international non-governmental organization, holds consultative status, category II, with the Economic and Social Council, as well as maintaining relationships with UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO, WHO, ILO, UNEP, UNFPA and UNV.

WAGGGS has teams of volunteer representatives at the United Nations and its agencies in Geneva, Nairobi, New York, Paris, Rome and Vienna. These representatives maintain close contact with the United Nations Secretariat. They report regularly to the World Association about meetings, events, projects, decisions and trends within the United Nations which might affect or contribute to the work of WAGGGS, and they return information about WAGGGS to the United Nations.

WAGGGS activities in United Nations areas of concern, including the activities of our representatives at the United Nations and those of our member organizations, have continued to support and be supported by the United Nations and its specialized agencies during this quadrennium. The activities can be separated into three main areas: (a) observance of International Years and Decades; (b) dissemination of information about the United Nations to WAGGGS member organizations; and (c) participation at international conferences, meetings of NGOs, and other United Nations related meetings. Co-operation with specialized agencies, especially UNESCO and UNICEF, has been an important aspect of WAGGGS participation.

### Observance of International Years

During 1986, the International Year of Peace (IYP), WAGGGS built on its existing programme of international education, understanding and exchange, placing emphasis on peace education at all levels; the individuals, the family, the community and the nation.

Many activities were undertaken. At the regional level the IYP was observed through conferences, workshops and twinning projects. The Western Hemisphere promoted cross-cultural understanding and exchange and the Asia and Pacific Region was involved in a twinning project. The Europe region focused on the influence of formal education systems on our thinking processes, the role and influence of the mass media and the participation of childrens' organizations in anti-war activities. The theme of the Juliette Low Seminar, held from 13 to 25 January 1986 was "Leadership, Women and WAGGGS; Our Role in Peace". WAGGGS was represented at the international Conference: Children, Development and Peace, at Yerevan, USSR, 31 August to 4 September 1986, organized by the International Committee of the Childrens' and Adolescents' Movement (CIMEA), the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR, UNICEF and the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Association.

On a national level, almost all of WAGGGS 112 member organizations were involved in IYP and made a contribution towards peace. It's Our World, WAGGGS' programme for international education was widely used. Many Girl Guides/Girl Scouts organizations took part in the First Earth Run Celebration to commemorate the IYP and the fortieth Anniversary of UNICEF. WAGGGS has been designated a "Peace Messenger" by the United Nations in recognition of its contribution to the IYP. One of WAGGGS member organizations, the Bharat Scouts and Guides, received this recognition as well.

As a result of the International Year of Youth (1985) WAGGGS co-operated with the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) and UNICEF on a child health project. A resource kit, Help Children Grow, based on this experience, was produced and circulated to all member organizations in 1987. This kit was partially financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The final stage of the shared child health programme was the production of a comprehensive health education manual Facts for Life in 1989.

WAGGGS attended the IV, V and VI Collective Consultations on literacy (Bangkok, December 1987; Istanbul, September 1988; Quito, December 1989, respectively). The Consultations served as forerunners to International Literacy Year (1990). The Pakistan Girl Guides Association has been involved in an "each one teach one" project since 1954. The literacy project has educated over 20,000 girls and women. The Association received in 1989, the Noma Prize for its efforts in the field of literacy.

A major event was the entering of WAGGGS into official relations with the World Health Organization (WHO) in early 1989. In May 1989 with the help of two grants from WHO, WAGGGS was able to send two young participants to the World Health Assembly "Technical Discussions on the Health of Youth". Participation also came from WAGGGS representatives who served as resource persons during the discussions.

WAGGGS has a long-term commitment to the advancement of girls and women and was granted official consultative status with UNIFEM. The Commission on the Status of Women in Vienna was a major area of interest. WAGGGS participated in the Commission in March 1988 and a member of the team in Vienna played a key role at the Consultation in February 1990. WAGGGS is also a member of NGO Committees on the Status of Women in New York, Geneva and Vienna.

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## Dissemination of information

As a youth organization WAGGGS has a particular interest in supporting the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and representatives were present at the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 20 November 1989, when the Convention was adopted. WAGGGS was a member of the NGO *Ad Hoc* Group drafting the Convention.

*Our World News*, the WAGGGS newsletter, keeps member organizations informed about activities within the movement and also on United Nations activities and those of other international non-governmental organizations. Articles have been written on a variety of United Nations-related topics.

WAGGGS representatives at the United Nations from five cities met regularly in London with members of WAGGGS World Committee and World Bureau staff to share information on United Nations activities and gather information on Girl Guide and Girl Scout activities around the world. They presented methods of collaboration and support of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as distributing their materials at WAGGGS Twenty-sixth World Conference (Kenya 1987).

## Participation at international conferences, meetings of NGOs and other United Nations-related meetings

WAGGGS representatives regularly attended conferences and meetings during these four years. It is impossible to list these meetings due to limitations of space. We hope this report demonstrates WAGGGS contribution to the United Nations system through consultative status.

## 35. WORLD BLIND UNION

(Category II)

The World Blind Union (WBU) is an international non-governmental organization composed of representatives of national associations of the blind and agencies serving the blind. It was formed in October 1984 upon the initiative of the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind (WCWB) and the International Federation of the Blind (IFB). It is registered under French law (1901) with its headquarters in Paris, at 58 Avenue Bosquet.

The purposes of the Union are to work for the prevention of blindness and the advancement of the well-being of blind and visually impaired people, with the goal of equalization of opportunities and full participation in society.

WBU enjoys consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, UNESCO and UNICEF. It has official relations with the World Health Organization and is on the Special List of NGOs of the International Labour Office. The Union is a member of the Executive Committee of the International Council on Disability, it is represented on the Board of the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness and has consultative status with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. It has liaison status with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and with the International Standards Organization. It also enjoys observer status with the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

WBU has 117 member countries, 48 associate members, 7 international members, 13 honorary life members and one sponsoring member.

### Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

(a) WBU participated in the Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, 1987). A statement in support of the work of the United Nations in this field was presented;

(b) The President of WBU and the Chairman of the Committee on Rehabilitation Training and Employment attended the Global Meeting of Experts to Review the Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons at the Mid-Point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (Stockholm, 17-22 August 1987);

(c) The Chairman of the Committee on Social Development took part in the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, convened by the Economic and Social Council (Vienna, September 1987);

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(d) The Secretary-General attended the High Commissioner for Refugees Consultation on Refugees and Disabilities in Puidoux, Switzerland (November, 1988);

(e) WBU was also represented at the Sixth Inter-Agency Meeting on the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (Vienna, December 1988);

(f) The Secretary-General took part in the Consultative Meeting with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Promotion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons at Vienna in June 1989.

## Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

(a) International Labour office. WBU continues to work for the ratification of the ILO Convention concerning Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons), 1983;

(b) UNESCO. Thanks to the UNESCO Co-Action Programme (UCA 614), cheques were donated to a number of schools and centres for the blind to enable them to purchase Braille equipment and ophthalmic instruments. The Secretary-General and the President of the African Union of the Blind attended the First Regional Consultation of NGOs in Africa (Dakar, Senegal, in February 1987). In May 1987, at the request of UNESCO, the Secretary-General made a survey on educational assistance given to blind children in the area of Casablanca, Morocco. WBU works very closely with the Division of Equality of Educational Opportunities and Special Programmes and was invited in May 1988 to a Consultation on Special Education Action for Disabled Persons. WBU has also co-operated in the preparatory meetings relating to the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997). WBU was represented at the informal meeting to prepare the Symposium on Piracy (Paris, April 1989). A statement containing WBU's position on the matter was presented;

(c) UNICEF. New York-based representatives of WBU continue to maintain close co-operation with the headquarters of UNICEF;

(d) World Health Organization (WHO). The President of WBU took part in the seventh WHO Programme Advisory Group on the Prevention of Blindness (Alexandria, Egypt, March 1987). WBU was represented at the thirty-eighth session of the WHO Regional Committee for Europe (Copenhagen, September 1988). On the occasion of the Fortieth Anniversary of WHO, a letter was sent to WBU national delegations inviting them to collaborate with the country representative of WHO.

## Other activities

On the basis of the recommendations made at the Global Meeting of Experts mentioned above, a letter was sent to the Heads of National Delegations of the World Blind Union requesting them to develop long-term projects, programmes and services for the blind during the remaining half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, 1983-1992. A Hindi edition of the United Nations World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons has been published and copies sent to the various ministries and departments, to all major institutions and associations for the blind and disabled, and to universities and colleges of social work in India.

Information on the activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies is published in The World Blind, WBU's quarterly magazine, available in English, French and Spanish.

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## 36. WORLD FEDERATION OF UNESCO CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS (WFUCA)

(Category II)

The organization's name has been changed to reflect the fact that the Federation includes the UNESCO Centres, which are particularly active in Europe (decision by the Special Congress of the World Federation, held at Madrid, 22 July 1987).

The acronym remains unchanged: FMACU - WFUCA.

The geographical representation of the Federation has been extended to Eastern Europe, in particular Poland (1987) and the USSR (1989), where the Soviet Association of UNESCO Clubs includes more than 100 Clubs, representing all the republics.

Voluntary contributions are the Federation's main source of finance.

The aims of the Federation are unchanged and may be summarized as follows:

(a) To promote the ideals, objectives and programmes of UNESCO, within the framework of the United Nations;

(b) For this purpose, to strengthen and encourage the development of the UNESCO Associations, Centres and Clubs movement;

(c) To promote international understanding and education with a view *inter alia* to the effective exercise of human rights, the endogenous development of each people and the building of a new world-wide economic, social and cultural order, including in the fields of information and communication;

(d) To foster communication among nations and peoples, particularly in order to advance mutual understanding among the different world cultures;

(e) To involve people in UNESCO work, particularly at grass-roots level;

(f) To promote in all societies the right of every person and every people to cultural identity.

### Participation in meetings

The Federation has been unable to participate consistently in the meetings of the Economic and Social Council and of the United Nations in New York. On the other hand, it has increased its participation at Geneva, where it now has a permanent office.

United Nations documents have been systematically studied and used extensively by our secretariat and have then been distributed to the members of WFUCA, according to their interests, particularly in the fields of: human rights, *apartheid*, disarmament, status of women, environment, drugs etc.

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